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TIME-TABLE

WEEK-DAY

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " "

9.30 " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " "

12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " "

1.30 " " " " " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " "

4.30 " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " "

6.00 " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " "

12.30 noon to 12.30 p.m. " " " "

1.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " "

4.30 " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " "

6.00 " " " " " " " "

7.00 " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or by Cash Order representing Bank Notes.

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General Managers.

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express p.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
DARTON (at the Fair)	dep.	7:30	1:10		7:30				
ELKS LODG	dep.	7:45	1:25		7:45				
Union City	arr.	10:25	3:00						
Shannon Street	dep.	10:40			6:45	1:00		1:15	6:50
Pauling	dep.		2:05	11:45		1:07		1:15	7:00
Palto Market	dep.		2:20	11:57		1:22		1:30	7:15
Palto	dep.		2:35	12:02		1:37		1:45	7:30
Shadin	dep.		2:50	12:17		1:52		2:00	7:45
Thompson	dep.		3:05	12:32		2:07		2:15	8:00
KNOX LODG	arr.	11:10	3:25	12:45	7:15	2:22		2:30	8:15

SURE FOUNDATION OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS. PREMIER'S PEACE POLICY MOTTO.

"BOLD RECONSTRUCTION"

In accepting the Freedom of Manchester on September 12th, the Prime Minister said, *inter alia*—

On March 21st, when we suffered that reverse, we still had large reserves in this country, and there is a very remarkable article from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a very able and on the whole a very independent German paper which attributed Germany's defeat to two reasons. One of them is the fact that they underestimated our reserves. The other I will refer to later on.

We had then considerable reserves. The Germans did not know it—(cheers)—and I have already expressed my gratitude in the House of Commons to the newspapers which criticised the Government on the ground that we had no reserves, for so skillfully misleading the enemy. We owe them a very deep debt of thankfulness for that criticism, and took very good care not to contradict them. As a matter of fact, we have poured in hundreds of thousands of very fine troops since March 21st, and the Germans never expected them in the least. They know now that they are there. (Cheers.) Then, an additional fact which depresses the Germans, is the advent of Americans. They have been pouring in steadily. There is no finer feat in the history of British industry than the way in which our shipping was taken away from all sorts of urgent business in order to concentrate on transporting troops across, and now we are carrying troops at 80 per cent. of the American troops across the Atlantic. There is another miscalculation for you. They were under the impression that no more than two divisions could be brought across.

There were many people who thought that, but a special effort was made, and you never know what you can do until you really try in any business. When the British shipping was mobilised without any loss of time for the purpose of carrying the American troops, it was a marvellous feat of which we have a real reason to be proud as a nation. (Cheers.) What is the difference between 1918 and 1919? Undoubtedly the main difference is the unity of command. This is in a passage from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which I think is worth quoting—

"Marshal Foch took over the command of the Western front, and it cannot be denied that his unification of the command has borne fruit in the shifting and using of reserve. In the preparation and execution of every kind of defensive and offensive operations there was a precision and skill which put a new face on the whole leadership. Let us have no illusion about this."

That is German. It is not that there was discord between our generals. They worked well together, and with complete confidence in each other. Don't let any one away with this idea, that there was any dissension. Every move had to be adjusted; you had to compromise between them, and compromise in war is fatal. It is not that one general is better than another, but that one general is better than two. (Laughter.) Nevertheless, let me say at once, we have been supremely fortunate in securing the services of Marshal Foch in the supreme command. (Cheers.) He commands the confidence of all the Allied Armies, and all the Allied generals trusted him and believed in him. He is specially fitted for the exceptional conditions of this war, where battles are fought, not on a front of two or three miles, but of 300. Marshal Foch possesses all those qualities of high imagination which enable a soldier to visualise and to prepare plans for this vast field. He is one of those rare men who has a 'telescope at the back of his eye'—(laughter)—and I am proud of nothing in the whole of my public life than the trouble I took in achieving unity of command. (Cheers.) I am proud of nothing in the struggle than the fact that it was determined in February at Versailles, when an armistice for defensive and offensive was suggested, that I proposed that Marshal Foch should take a leading part in its direction. (Cheers.)

CONDITIONS OF JUST PEACE.

The end of all war is to impose a just and desirable peace upon your enemies. What are the conditions of a just and desirable peace? The first indispensable condition, in my judgment, is that civilisation should establish beyond doubt its power to enforce its decrees. (Cheers.) As long as there is doubt left in the mind of either the offender or the defender as to the irresistible character of this power, once it is challenged, this war will not have achieved its purpose. Unless you have the image of victory stamped on the surface, the coin will depreciate in value as time goes on, not only be beaten, but Germany itself must know it. (Cheers.) The German people must know that if their rulers outrage the law of nations the Prussian military strength cannot protect them from punishment. (Cheers.) There is no right you can establish, national or international, unless you establish the fact first that the man who breaks the law will meet inevitable punishment. (Cheers.) And unless that is accomplished, the loss and suffering and the burdens of this war will have been in vain. We shall have to

repeat the horrors of war. Do you realise what this war means? We went into it with an equipment which every soldier regarded as perfectly adequate. So it was to every conception of war that had been formed. What has happened! Discoveries have been made in the art of destruction which, if we had only time to perfect them, would simply destroy and crush civilisation from the face of the globe. (Hear, hear.) You can see now what these weapons of war are. High explosives; powerful artillery that were never taken near a battlefield before; cities bombarded at a distance of seventy or eighty miles—and there is no reason it should not be a hundred—bombarding aeroplanes getting more and more powerful, and more and more destructive; submarines; poison in the air. That is the result of three, or four years of intense thought and human ingenuity. Give a man that most terrible of all things, give him twenty or thirty years' of concentrated thought on these lines, and what is to happen to the next generations! This must be the last war—(great cheering)—the last, the last, or believe me—I have been studying all this machinery of war for months as a business, and for years as a part of my business—believe me, if this is not the last war, there are men here to-day who will see the last of civilisation.

That is why in all earnestness I want to say to those who have the same horror of war as I have, who would like to see any national means of bringing this madness to an end, do not let us be misled into the belief that the establishment of a League of Nations without power will in itself secure the world against that catastrophe. A League of Nations without power is a Prussian military power triumphant, why it would be a league of the fox and goose—one fox, many geese—(cheers)—many at first—(laughter)—then gradually diminishing in numbers. (Laughter.) Read the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Poland was once a greater nation than Prussia, and in its day as great as France. The Teuton has absorbed it. Unless there is a victory the plans for the new world, on which we hope to see the dawn bursting, these plans might as well be shelved. I will tell you the best time, the best thought, the best energy, the best resources of a nation will be devoted to averting conflict or preparing for it unless you stamp out for all time the rule of brute force which has challenged humanity in this war.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

I am for a League of Nations—in fact, the League of Nations has begun. (Cheers.) The British Empire is a League of Nations. (Cheers.) The Allied countries who are fighting the battle of international right are all a League of Nations, and any other country wishing to join—(laughter)—in order to assist in the establishment of international right and justice in the world, is welcome to this league of nations, and if, after the war, Germany repudiated and condemned her perfidy, or, rather, the perfidy of her rulers, then a Germany freed from military domination will be welcome into the great League of Nations. But the only sure foundation is a complete victory for the cause of justice and international freedom which the Allied nations are now carrying along the road of triumph through barbed wire entanglements, deep campaigns, and the serried ranks of a redoubtable foe. There have been other terms which have been indicated. I have stated them repeatedly on behalf of the British nation. They were so moderate as to command even the support of the enemies of this country. President Wilson has stated them from time to time, and we stand by them. (Cheers.) I will only make this further observation about peace. It must be a peace that will lend itself to the common sense and conscience of the nation as a whole. It must not be dictated by extreme men of either side. You cannot allow the Bolsheviks to force upon us a peace so humiliating as to dishonour and to make a repetition of the horrors of this war inevitable, nor can we allow Chauvinists to impose terms that will leave a stain upon the conscience of the Allied people, and subject them to the inevitable punishment that wrong-doing brings in its train. We must not arm Germany with a real wrong. In other words, we shall neither accept ourselves nor impose upon her a Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Now, when a peace of this character is secured we can then proceed with a clear conscience and a steady nerve to build up a new world in which those who have sacrificed so much may dwell in peace, security, and contentment in order to establish the new world. We must take heed in time lest we fall back into the welter of the old.

We must be ready as soon as the unseen hand casts the rainbow of peace, on the sky. And to be ready is summarised in one word. We must profit by the lessons of war. It has been the most costly schoolmaster any nation ever had. I am not sure it has not been the best in many ways. And the first lesson it has taught is this—the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. (Cheers.) It has rendered a service to humanity, the magnitude of which will appear greater and greater as this generation recedes into the past. It helped to stop the rush of barbarism that was sweeping over Europe. It has held the intended high ways of the world free for the armies of freedom to pass and repass. The British Empire alone could not have accomplished that object. This Empire has never been such a Power for good, and it is not the first time it has come into action in the international arena. To suggest that such an organiza-

tion could fall to pieces after the war would be a crime against civilisation. The Empire will not have survived all its troubles, even after this war is over. The British Empire will be needed after peace to keep wrongs in check. Its mere word will count more next time than it did the last. (Cheers.) For they know now what they have got to deal with. But it must be there to give the word, and to ensure that it will be there, not only to develop, strengthen, and enrich, but, above all, to unite, must be the task of statesmen throughout the world. What has been accomplished in the way of achieving practical unity still has to be done in order to make the Empire a more concentrated and a more solid force than it is at the present moment.

THE NATION'S HEALTH.

What is the next great lesson of the war? The next great lesson is that if Britain has to be thoroughly equipped to meet any emergencies of either peace or war, the State must take a more constant and a more intelligent interest in the health and fitness of the people. If the Empire is to be equal to its task the men and women who make up the Empire must be equal to it. How does Britain stand in that light? We have done great things in this war. We would have accomplished greater if this country had been in condition, and a war, like sickness, lays bare the weakness of a constitution, and what has been our weakness? Let us talk quite frankly. We have had a Ministry of National Service and carefully compiled statistics as to the health of the people between the ages of 15 and 42. Now that is the age of fitness, the age of strength. You have three grades—A1, B2, and C3—and all I can tell you is this: That the results of these examinations are startling, and I do not mind using the word appalling. I hardly dare tell you the results. The number of B2 and C3 men throughout the country is prodigious. So much so that we half suspected the doctors, but there were re-examinations which did not make very much difference, and I apologise to the doctors here for the first time. Now, what does it mean? Let us look at it. It means this—that we have used our human material in this country prodigally, foolishly, cruelly. I asked the Minister of National Service how many more men could we have put into the fighting ranks if the health of the country had been properly looked after. I suggested at the reply. It was a considerable figure. It was: "At least one million." If we had only had that million this war would have ended triumphantly. Here we are coming out the essential industries. There are questions whether you should bring miners back or keep them in the army—a few tens of thousands—whether you can put a few thousand more men into munition works, and yet you had a million men who, if the State had taken proper care of the fitness of the people, would have been available for the war.

And the vigour and strength of the workers of this country have been unsatisfactorily even in pursuits where all conditions are favourable to the development of a fine physique. The results in agriculture have been almost as disappointing as in any other industry. In a thoroughly healthy occupation of that kind everywhere a virile race has been wasted by neglect and want of forethought, and it is a danger to the State and to the Empire. I solemnly warn my fellow-countrymen that you cannot maintain an A1 Empire with a C3 population. (Cheers.) Unless this lesson is learned, war is vain. Remember that the health of the people is the secret of national efficiency and national respectability. With our machinery, we take the greatest care. It is defective through badly-ventilated or ill-constructed furnaces or insufficient fuel, if the machinery is inadequately oiled and looked after and overworked, and repairs are not done in time, and not done thoroughly, then your machinery is no use. Man is the most delicately constructed of all machines, and it is bad business not to look after the man, the woman, and, above all, the child. (Cheers.) Now, the most important workshop in the land is the home. (A Voice: "Hear, hear.") There is a lady there, I can see, who at once accepts that proposition. (Laughter.) And the quality of the steel in the national fabric depends upon it. If it is unhealthy, ill-supplied, ill-managed, the quality becomes defective and it cannot bear the strain. Now, what are the influences that make for the health of the people?

HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

The first is the houses in which people dwell. You cannot bring up healthy people in unhealthy homes. The problem of housing in this country is the most urgent that awaits solution. We have talked about it, we have played with it, for forty or fifty years, but it has never been really taken in hand. It has only been taken in hand in the way in which a unity or slovenly housewife takes up the cleaning work of her house—just the part of the house which the visitor can see and can just see if at a glance. There has been too much in our city slums of the bad housewife kind. This is not the way to deal with a problem which affects the strength of nations. It is hopelessly in arrears. No Government, no party, has had the courage to grapple with it. No good business man who has some sort of redundancy which he discovered in his business which was wasting his energies would say he would not trouble with it. He would thoroughly teach it and get it done. It is equally true of the whole of the public health question. We have been running into hundreds and hundreds of sections. We have had regulations which would fill a library. We have had the most attractive pictures of

model dwellings and endless authorities. But you cannot plough the waste land with forms; you cannot sweep away slums with paper; and you cannot cope with the wants of the people with red tape.

That is the first thing that has to be dealt with. The next is this. There ought to be a more intelligent organisation of the forces which have special charge of the health of the nation, national, municipal, and medical. In this respect I doubt if there is a first-rate country in the world where less has been done. We have enormous losses to make up—the fallen, the crippled, and the mutilated. Their case must be particularly thought out; but we must also think of the children who are to fill up the gaps in the generations that are to come, and the State must see they are built up into a fine, healthy, strong, vigorous people. There is no surer way of strengthening this country than that. (Cheers.) What more have we to do to improve the life of the country? We see that wages during the war have been raised, and we must see in future that labour is rewarded with wages that will sustain life in full vigour—the life of the worker and the life of his children; and it is the great part of the State to bring them up to take their part. I am glad to see that in agricultural labour wages have gone up. Fourteen shillings a week was a monstrous wage to-day. (Hear, hear.) There must be healthier conditions in the workshops. Many of them are admirable. Many of them are tolerable, and many not tolerable. Bad health for the nation is bad business for all. What is the next lesson of the war? We must pay more attention to the schools, the most formidable institution we had to fight in Germany was not the arsenals of Krupp, or the yards in which they turned out submarines, but the schools of Germany. They were our most formidable competitors in business, and our most terrible opponents in war. An educated man is a better worker and a more formidable warrior, and is a better citizen. That was only half proclaimed here, in this country, before the war. I am glad, since then, we have Mr. Fisher's great bill. That is a great step forward towards redressing the blunders of the past. Still, there is a good deal to be done. I have had conversations with men of all ranks of life since the war. I have been deeply impressed with one sentiment amongst them all—that these things that were tolerated before the war cannot be tolerated any longer. (Hear, hear.) There has been a community of sacrifice. The national conscience has been stirred in a way which is unparalleled in the history of this country; and the nation, when this war is over, will expect wrongs, inequalities, and stupidities from which millions have suffered, and the community has suffered, put right. There are times in the history of the world when nations take a great leap forward. This is such a time. There is a great river in Eastern Europe which, after meandering through hundreds of leagues, finding a great barrier in its road, concentrates the whole of its strength, and breaks through, rushes along, and when it has emerged from the rock it deploys into a summer land, into more fertile regions. That is the story of the national life in this country before, during, and after the war. It has taken a great rush forward, and when it emerges from the rock through which its torrents are now struggling into a sunnier and fairer land the men who have endured the discomfort, the terror, the torture of this mighty struggle have not gone through it all to re-establish more firmly in the land, for which they have fought, the domination of slums, of wages that will not maintain, let alone cheer life, of confusion and of disorganisation which creates waste, inefficiency, misery, and squalor.

NATIONAL RESOURCES.

And to enable the nation to bear the burden of debt which the war will impose on you, and the still greater burden of recuperation and reconstruction, we must see that national resources are developed to the full, and that the State renders all the assistance in its power for the attainment of that object. Comfort is the surest preventative of anarchy; but comfort involves plenty. You can insure plenty by insuring the best conditions for production. If abundance is not there, you cannot distribute it. That is an obvious truth which the Bolsheviks seem to have overlooked. The Bolsheviks began with distribution and did not concern them. That is the surest road to national poverty. The Bolshevik said, "Let there be peace." When asked, "What manner of peace?" he says, "That is quite immaterial." He says, "Let there be plenty for everybody," and when you say, "Where does it come from?" he says, "That does not concern me." What is the result? You have had neither peace nor plenty in Russia. (Hear, hear.) And you will not get it here if you have men of that type. There are far too many of them, and, unfortunately, they are in a position to render mischief. You should shut their teachings like an attack of poison gas. It withers the vitality of nations. The State must help to promote and encourage production. It must remove hindrances to production and ensure confidence and serenity which are essential to production. There must be none of that shrinking from national organisation, national production, and national assistance. Germany never made that mistake. Take the most important of national industries, agriculture. Agriculture in the past has been overlooked in this country. It has been neglected, with the result that we have been dependent very largely upon lands across

the sea for our food. We have realised during the war the perils of this position. We have been dependent upon others, not because Great Britain cannot produce food, but because we never realised the importance of home production. Last year we accomplished a great deal, and this year we have progressed, and our production has been increased by hundreds of thousands of tons of grain. It is in the highest interests of the community that the land in this country should be cultivated to the full capacity, and I doubt whether there is a civilised country in the whole world where agriculture has received less attention at the hands of the State. There has been a good deal of talk of small holdings and allotments, and there has been a good deal of rapid scratching on the surface, often by men who knew very little about it.

There is a good deal of land in this country which is not fit for the production of food, but it is capable of producing timber. In other lands the State saw that these wastes were planted. We have taken no steps of that kind as a community. Agriculture and afforestation constitute the healthiest and best occupations for human beings. The cultivation of the land is the basis of national strength and prosperity, and the cultivation of the land includes the minerals under the land. Here we have made an extravagant and wasteful use of these rich deposits. By a conversion of these resources to a large extent into electric power we could not merely assist existing industries, but new industries could be established under healthier conditions all over the land, and there would be a saving of the cost of production. Increased wages could be much better born without increased cost to the consumer or impairing our chances of competing with neutral markets. Another of the lessons of the war is the importance of improving transport facilities in this country. You are fairly all right in Manchester. You have a good many magnificent railways branching out from your city, but there are many towns, and certainly multitudes of villages in this country that are not equally favoured. They are hardly favoured at all. Railways—light railways and the like—enter into every phase of national prosperity and wellbeing. Housing is a huge question.

SHIELDING OF INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is largely a question of transportation. Foreigners got their produce to the English markets more cheaply and more speedily than our own farmers. (Cheers.) That is folly—(cheers)—and it is equally true of many other industries. The war has shown the importance of transportation, and has shown how it can be speedily improved. (Cheers.) There is another important point, the shielding of industries, which has been demonstrated by the war to be essential to the very life of the nation. I remember well when I was appointed Minister of Munitions I found there were industries essential to national defence which had been very largely captured by our enemies. They did not seem to be. I am very glad to say, any difference of opinion amongst any party in the State that these essential key industries shall be preserved after the war, not because we anticipate another war, but because we are less likely to have another war if they know that we are quite ready for any challenge on a just ground. (Hear, hear.) These are some of the objectives of peace. It would be a mistake in fact it would be impossible to attempt a statement of detailed plans in this hour crowded with other and more important concerns. That is quite true at any moment of the war, but there are minds considering all these points—experts—so that when the war is over the nation shall not lose time in setting its house in order. It is idle to pretend that the best method of dealing with all these intricate, delicate, complex problems, far-reaching and immense, is in the power of any Government.

PATRIOTISM, SACRIFICE, AND FRATERNITY.

The whole mind and energy of the Government is necessarily absorbed in the prosecution of this war to a victorious end; but the moment that struggle is over the work of reconstruction must begin. You must have reconstruction when we have the lessons of the war fresh in our minds. You must reconstruct when the national limbs are supple with endeavour and before they become stiff with repose and slumber; and you must reconstruct when you see you have behind you that great spirit of patriotism and sacrifice which has been raised from the depths of human nature in every house and every street, and which you must reconstruct when you have got behind you the momentum of victory to carry you through to an even greater triumph.

That is why the whole field of national enterprise, of national endeavour, of national resource, and of material wellbeing is being examined carefully and prospectively with a view to immediate action before that great spirit grows cold in the frigid atmosphere of self-interest. Let us have it when the nation is rising, the character of a high purpose, ere it comes down to the dusty road. That is the time to reconstruct; that is the time to build—when there is the spirit of fraternity throughout the land, when there are no longer rich and poor of one party or other, but one people, one spirit, one purpose, one soul to lift our native land not merely above the world, but above the world, but above the world, the horror, the misery which to many of the men and women and children who live on the hearth-stones of this old land have been enduring.

NEW OBJECTIVES.

I have been amongst the people, and I know it, and I want to see this thing righted after the war. I deal not with plans, not with details, and above all, not with programmes. I am sick of programmes. (Laughter and cheers.) I deal with what is called in military language, objectives—something which you mean to get at with all your artillery and with all the weapons in your power. These

objectives we ought to get, and if we agree as to objectives, do not let us quarrel about methods. Let us keep one people until we get there. (Cheers.) And that is my appeal. We must approach these problems with judgment, undeterred by past prejudices and predictions, and may I say, past appeals. We are really not infallible, and when you are in earnest, and when you have the great experience of this war, when you see the firmament illumined through the whole earth, you must see things you never saw before, otherwise it is time for you to go to an oculist. If men decline to take the best course because it is inconsistent with something they said or thought before they will never achieve anything but controversy. For heaven's sake, don't let us plant new lands with barren fig trees. I ask no man to scrap his principles; I only ask that new facts revealed by the war should be considered with an open, unprejudiced mind enriched by the unparalleled experience gained in this war. It is idle to pretend that this vast convulsion has taught us nothing. (Cheers, hear.) Men who learn nothing are fitted for nothing—(laughter)—and they certainly ought not to be employed in settlements of after-war problems, because they are dangerous men. (Hear, hear.) Don't turn your backs upon the future, nor vote on the present. You will come to me, when I say, the kind of doting in and around the sheds where the various party machines have rusted. I can hear sounds of elaborate preparations for setting up the old merry-go-round—(cheers)—which would give men the illusion that they are prancing at a terrific speed—(loud laughter)—when they are really circling around the same old cranking machine, to the same old tune. The same men, filled with spirit and experience of the war, which has spread brotherhood among all ranks of the people, should do their best for everybody, however rich and however poor.

The next thing is, we must face these problems with courage. When you come to the war, millions of people are full of courage, but when faced with the problems of peace, somehow or other it vanishes. You will never successfully do a job of which you are afraid. The next thing, the effort must be equal to the task. That is one of the lessons of the war. We must handle the problem of reconstruction boldly, and the next thing, and the last, is that all classes must be invited to assist—(cheers)—to co-operate, to devise and to work out problems. The fatal vice of Bolshevism is that it left to one class, to the exclusion of all others, the management of the trade, commerce, and industry of the whole land. What has been the result? Bad management, and no class has suffered more than the class that was supposed to be in supreme control. They are starving with their pockets bulging with paper money. There are men with hundreds of roubles who cannot buy food. All who have any knowledge, or experience, or capacity, to contribute ought to be called upon. I have been at the head of four departments of State since this war began, and I have come into contact with every section of the community. The workmen of this country contributed by their industries and skill to the winning of the war. The business men of the community I found assisting me at the Exchequer to save the country from financial panic, to which would have been destroyed confidence, and made it impossible to win the war. It was the same at the War Office. Great engineers, great contractors, managers, and others engaged in transportation—their work has been invaluable. I do not know how we could have run the war had it not been for the assistance we have had from men who have been running great businesses in shipping, and food, and transport, and production of every kind. It would have been quite impossible. They freely and gladly gave their services to the country. And to endeavour to reconstruct the national life of the country—which depends so much on its commerce, its trade, and its business—without securing the co-operation of those different heads of the direction of those important branches of national activity, would be disastrous. In my opinion, the national well-being—(Hear, hear.) We want neither reaction nor revolution, but a sane, well-advised steadiness of bold reconstruction.

"TAKE HEED IN TIME."

I have troubled you at this length with these matters not because I want to divert the attention of the nation from the great dominant issue upon which we ought to concentrate our strength, the winning of the war, but because peace cannot come until we have behind us a peace that I do not want the nation to be taken unawares. There is a great deal of talk about preparing for war in time of peace; but it is equally important to prepare for peace during war. Delay will be disastrous. In a world so highly strung, a world whose nerves have been strained for years, there is peril in an appearance of procrastination. The men in the trenches brought face to face with the actuality of the conflict are, I am sure, thinking—thinking hard, thinking deeply—about the kind of homeland they will return to when this struggle is over. Let us see that it is one that is worthy of their heroism.

There are disturbing symptoms all over Europe, which we at home would be wise to take note of and provide against. In my Welsh home we have an infallible method of ascertaining when a storm is coming. There is a lighthouse beyond the western hills. When the weather is fair or settled you never see its light; but now and again it illumines the darkness, and you then know that the storm is coming. I have been scanning the horizon, and I can see flashes in the sky which indicate to me that there are grave atmospheric disturbances in the social and economic world. In the natural world you cannot with thinking avert the storm. In the more artificial world of human society you can if you take things in time, avert the hurricane. I have one advice to give to my countrymen, and I say it solemnly to them. Take heed in time, and if you do we shall enjoy settled weather for the great harvest which is coming, when the fierce heat of summer, which is beating upon us in this great war will be over and past. (Loud cheers.)

STRANGLED TO DEATH! QUARREL OVER AN OPIUM TRANSACTION.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese were charged, on remand, with causing the death of another Chinese by strangulation on November 9th, at No. 2 Pennington Street, Wanchai.

Mr. Leo Longinotto (Assistant Crown Solicitor), who prosecuted, stated that the principal witness in the case would be a very intelligent little Chinese girl, who was sitting in an adjoining cubicle to that in which the murder was committed. She would tell the Court that a few minutes before 3 p.m. she saw four men enter the cubicle occupied by the first prisoner and his wife, and at 3 p.m. there was a terrible noise in the cubicle.

The little girl immediately ran to a little hole and, peeping through it, saw four men struggling. The girl got into a state of panic, and ran to the Nanyang Tobacco Factory, some 200 yards away, and informed her mother. The girl was positive about the prisoners, as she had previously seen them all. The first prisoner stated at the Police Station that he was not present when the murder was committed, and he was supported by his wife, who said her husband left the house at 2.5 p.m. That might have been the case, and the man might have returned unknown to his wife. The first prisoner further stated that deceased had swindled his friends in connection with an opium deal, and desired to mortgage or sell his wife to find capital for more opium deals. The second defendant had stated that deceased was a blackguard and a swindler, and owed him a considerable sum of money. He denied, however, having anything to do with the murder. The third prisoner admitted the murder, though he did not state whether the other prisoners were concerned in it.

Dr. H. McFarlane deposed that deceased's end was due to asphyxia. The face was livid and there were numerous small bruises round the neck. There were also marks of a band having been tied round the neck.

Mr. Wolfe adjourned the case till this afternoon.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 23rd November is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 47 weeks
This Year	\$12,717	\$349,817
Last Year	12,717	335,047
Increase		14,770

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. THE NAVAL YARD MURDER.

Sardullah Khan, an Indian constable belonging to the Naval Yard Police, was charged, on remand, with the murder of Sergeant Harry Lindell.

Mr. Wood fixed the hearing of the evidence for Monday, December 2nd, so that if there is a *prima facie* case defendant will be sent to the December Criminal Sessions for trial.

A JAPANESE THIEF.

A Japanese pleaded guilty to snatching a gold wristlet watch from a Chinese woman in Ship Street.

Defendant stole the watch from the woman while she was asleep, and, breaking open the back-door, scaled the retaining wall and attempted to escape. Being a stranger in the neighbourhood, however, he ran practically into the arms of the Wanchai Police. When searched at the Police Station the watch was found on him.

Defendant stated that complainant searched his purse and stole one yen, so he took the watch in exchange. He was drunk at the time.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese boy, about eleven years of age, was charged with snatching a gold-mounted rattle bangle and a jade bangle from a little Chinese girl.

Sergeant Blackman stated that the little girl was walking with her aunt along Swatow Street, when defendant and two other boys accosted them. After walking a few yards, defendant suddenly snatched the bangles and ran off. Complainant called out "Snatcher" and some passers-by arrested defendant. The bangles were then thrown on the ground, and one of defendant's accomplices picked up the rattle bangle and escaped.

The defendant stated that he was falsely accused. He was walking along Swatow Street and, hearing cries of "Thief," joined in the chase. Then he was arrested. He added that he wished to call a playmate of his as a witness that he (defendant) was out that day in search of his brother.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day.

SPECIAL WAR MEDAL FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The King has approved of a special medal being granted to masters, officers, and seamen of the Merchant Marine for services performed in the danger-zone during the war. The medal will be issued at the end of the war, and clasp will be awarded where conspicuous service has been rendered.

His Majesty has also approved a standard uniform for the Merchant Marine.

CHINA'S PRISON ADMINISTRATION.

VISIT TO THE MODEL PRISON AT PEKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

In most things China makes haste slowly, and it therefore comes as a surprise to learn that, despite revolutions and calamitous visitations, prison reform has been advanced so much as to call for comment even though there be certain directions in which even better results than at present obtained could be achieved.

Prison reform, in the modern sense of the term, only became tangible in China with the birth of the Republic. True, the latter years of the Manchu Dynasty witnessed a change in thought, and the necessity for reform was recognised, but it was not until 1912 that a scheme embodying modern methods was presented and approved. This scheme is now developing in spite of political changes, and its progress is so satisfactory as to give grounds for believing that in course of time China will rank among the nations which treat prisoners in accordance with the principles of humanity.

The Ministry of Justice, presenting its scheme in 1912, anticipated that about seven years would be required to complete prison reform in the twenty-two provinces. Political upheavals have certainly interfered with the work, but nevertheless much good has been accomplished. Prior to 1912 a plan had been prepared and approved for improving the prisons of the provincial capitals and the commercial ports of the provinces. Under that plan it was proposed that the number of such prisons should be 80, and after these had been completed it was anticipated that prisons for the "hansens" or groups of "hansens" should be attempted.

Knowing the hope cherished by China that the time will not be very long delayed when extra-territoriality will be abolished, and at the same time desiring to see something of the interior of a Chinese prison, the writer visited the Peking First Prison. It is situated close to the southern wall of the Chinese city. It is not in a congested area as might be thought from the fact that it is within the wall. It has plenty of air space and is surrounded by well-filled fields and comfortable houses. The building does not look so formidable nor so forbidding as do those of prisons and penitentiaries in the West, and one could not suppress the thought that a really desperate western criminal bent on liberty would manage to secure it were he incarcerated therein.

Cleanliness was the first feature which impressed itself upon us after we had been properly introduced to the Governor and had started on a tour of inspection under his guidance. What is more, the tidiness

of the place was obviously not due to any preparatory warning of our coming. Everything was orderly and cleanly, from the cells to the bedding and the cooking, not to mention the workshops.

The second feature which made itself manifest was the typical leisureliness of the Chinese at work. In the printing works the men were kept busy, but at that moment they were actually printing. Elsewhere, however, the inmates, though kept at work were not driven like slaves. They evinced an interest in their several occupations. The attention each man bestowed upon his work was not merely mechanical. Intelligent thought and skill of hand were demanded—and given.

It was noteworthy, also, that among the 700 inmates not one face was seen to suggest the criminal. Not a countenance was observed that could be described as vicious or hard. They mostly suggested the ignorant and unenlightened class, and no doubt most of them were victims of circumstances rather than inherently wicked.

Long term prisoners are sent to this institution. They undergo a period of solitary confinement after which they are set to the work for which they are best adapted, whether it be cooking, laundry, carpentry, wickerwork, weaving, tailoring, printing, or bookbinding. Publications of the Ministry of Justice are printed and bound here. Even translations are made into foreign languages by the few who have enjoyed the benefits of modern education. Those who cannot read or write are taught these accomplishments, while moral instruction is also imparted to the younger men. The production of the carpentry and wickerwork departments realised last year ten thousand dollars each and it has been suggested that western ideas with regard to speeding up could be introduced with advantage. Men could be stimulated by monetary or other rewards to greater efforts, thus increasing their efficiency and at the same time putting the institution on a paying basis.

Good conduct is encouraged by improved food and more liberal allowances, and it is recorded by badges worn on the arm. Quite a number of men were seen wearing four such decorations.

Constructed in half wheel design, the prison is scientifically arranged. Observation of half a dozen corridors is possible by one warder at the axis. The cells are lighted and airy, and the men are given comfortable clothing. Many of them no doubt enjoy more creature comforts than they ever did before. Privileges such as communicating with relatives and friends, purchasing books and other small luxuries, etc., are made conditional upon good behaviour. Altogether, this prison, which is typical of sixty others throughout the country, is indeed a model, and proves that the Chinese are capable of responding to enlightened opinion in the matter of prison administration.

VICTOR OF PALESTINE. APPRECIATION OF SIR E. ALLENBY.

[BY LIEUT. COLONEL BIRMINGHAM.]

Public opinion in France has recognised with unanimity the brilliancy of Sir Edmund Allenby's great victory in Palestine. It has noticed with pleasure the participation of French troops in his great enterprise; it thinks of Syria and French interest there, and it has not failed to remark the Napoleonic character of the British General's plan and the masterly execution of it by Allenby's subordinates and men. Coming, as this victory does, simultaneously with General Franchet d'Esperey's remarkable victory on the Salonika front, and at a moment when the enemy is so depressed by his successive defeats in France, its moral as well as material results are deeply appreciated and have gained universal satisfaction.

Allenby returned from South Africa with the credit of having been one of our most energetic and successful column commanders in the later stages of that campaign. He had done well, and had always been a fast mover and a hard fighter. He was already marked out for the advancement which he had deserved. He set himself, while at home, to bring about, together with Lord French and Sir Douglas Haig, that restoration of our cavalry and Yeomanry to the high pitch of efficiency which it was capable of attaining, and these officers were seconded by a number of excellent brigadiers and colonels, and an admirable corps of regimental officers, many of whom have distinguished themselves in the present war. If cavalry officers, according to some critics, hold too many high commands now, I put it down to the enthusiasm of the arm before the war, and especially in the years following the day when for the first time Sir Henry Scottell led out the Cavalry Division upon Salisbury Plain, and showed us what a tremendous instrument a cavalry division might be.

THE WELLINGTON TYPE.

At all the subsequent exercises of the Cavalry Division, and at many of their Staff rides, I was present and was brought much in contact with General Allenby, who eventually was given the command of the Division. I learnt almost daily to appreciate more highly his sterling qualities as a soldier and a commander who more nearly approaches the Wellington type, with this difference, that the early recognition which Wellington owed to the favour of great families Allenby obtained by hard service alone. Those who rode and worked with Allenby in those days of practical studies had to be well-mounted and untiring, for the General rode fast and far. He learnt

for himself, and then taught others. In every phase of cavalry action, mounted and on foot, with supplementary arms or without them, he became all adept. The Boers had been good school-masters, and from their energy and aliveness Allenby had profited not a little. He brought the Cavalry Division up to the highest point of efficiency, and if he has one regret now it must be that his much-beloved Regular regiments, retained in France by superior orders, were not with him in the great *chevauchée* to Bethlehem and Nazareth.

I find him described in our Press as a cavalry general. I see him now the army commander, and we must not forget, while remembering how well his cavalry helped to cover the great retreat in France, how finely he led his Third Army which under him and Sir Julian Byng has covered itself with glory. I was with Allenby when he fought the Battle of Arras alongside the First Army under Sir Henry Horne. There he captured many thousand prisoners and some 150 guns. I accompanied him on the battlefield and was allowed to follow at his Headquarters his system of command. I found him in war, as in peace, calm, unflinching, confident, with the indispensable *mens æquis in arduis*, with the clearest view of his whole situation, and with all his old settled determination to execute his plans no matter what the enemy might do. I thought him a tower of strength. Cool in planning, he was vigorous in execution. He could not stand inefficiency and made no compromise with it. He carried favour with no man and always spoke his mind. He was not, therefore, more popular than Wellington, but as Wellington's soldiers said that they would rather have his long nose upon the battlefield than 10,000 more men, so I think the Third Army thought of Allenby and deeply regretted his departure. Most of us knew what Allenby could do if he got his chance.

The Army will appreciate the reference in the King's message to Allenby about British generalship. In Palestine and Mesopotamia it has had its opening, and if any Army possesses generals more competent than Allenby and the ever-regretted Maude showed themselves to be in those fields, then that Army is very fortunate. In the terrible enclosed lists of Northern France and Flanders there has been little if any room for generalship to display itself. A few great decisions by Lord French, and decisions by others to throw weight in here or there, have been all the opportunities offered to British generalship on the Western front. But character has been necessary to keep on hitting and hurting, and breaking the heart of the enemy, and that supreme quality of character and tenacity has, thank God, not been wanting. In Palestine and Mesopotamia generalship came into all its own, and the country will recognise that it has shown great distinction.

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HEATHER DAY

FRIDAY, 29TH NOV.

- 8 a.m. Sale of Rosettes
- 10 a.m. Office to Office Collection
- 11 a.m. Motor Car Procession
- 11 a.m. to 1. Music on Cricket Ground
- Noon Auction of Gifts
- 3 p.m. Opening of St. Andrew's Fair

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THE OVER-CROWDING EVIL IN HONGKONG

THE DEPLETION OF THE SANITARY STAFF.

MR. F. B. L. BOWLEY'S INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday evening, when there were present, Mr. A. Gibson (President), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, F. B. L. Bowley, S. W. Tao, and Chan Kai-ming, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (Medical Officer) and Mrs. D. Danby (Secretary).

The President: Before we begin the business of the meeting I should like to say that our Secretary, Mr. J. L. McPherson, has had to leave to do other work, and in his place Mrs. Danby has kindly consented to carry on.

Mr. ALABASTER: I should like to say, on behalf of the unofficial members of this Board, how much we appreciate the way in which the ladies of Hongkong—Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Hickling, and Mrs. Danby—and also Mr. McPherson have come to the assistance of the Sanitary Department, thus enabling so many people to go on active service.

Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY then moved the following resolutions:—

- (1) That in order to relieve the congestion of the overcrowded districts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon, which constitutes a serious danger to the public health, the Board recommends the Government:—
- (2) To take steps by levelling undeveloped Crown Land at Kowloon and elsewhere, and constructing and laying out suitable roads, and by all other means in its power, to expedite and encourage the provision of healthy and cheap houses for the working classes, to which the surplus population of the congested districts should be transferred.
- (3) That the Board, apprehending the possibility of a serious epidemic occurring in the Colony, requests the Government to restore the Sanitary Staff to its full complement as soon as possible by the temporary engagement of suitable persons from outside the Civil Service, in order to prevent the routine work of the Department falling into arrears.

MR. BOWLEY'S SPEECH.

In doing so Mr. BOWLEY said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—Although the inseparable questions of Housing and Overcrowding have been very freely discussed in the Colony recently, I think you will agree with me that it is desirable for this Board, which is charged with the duty of safeguarding the best of its ability the Public Health of the Colony, to have an opportunity of expressing an opinion and making recommendations on these all-important subjects.

On the 6th August, in speaking to the estimates for next year then before the Board, I drew attention to the subject of overcrowding, and made various suggestions towards its relief.

Since that date the whole aspect of the world has changed. We were then overshadowed by the blackest war-clouds, and the war monopolised our attention and exhausted our energies; we are now basking in the sunshine of an assured and victorious peace. The period of destruction has ceased, and a new era of reconstruction has dawned.

H.M. the King reminded the Imperial House of Parliament last week that all classes of his people now have an opportunity of inspiring and guiding the beneficent undertaking of reconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law include extensive reclamation schemes and comprehensive housing schemes in their joint programme, and, although this Board would not presume to seek to guide our local Government, we can, and I think we should, endeavour to the best of our ability to inspire the Government with reasonable suggestions towards the improvement of housing of the population of the Colony.

That there is urgent need for some improvement in the Public Health is shown by the significant fact that, although the Colony has escaped any serious epidemic this year (except the cerebro-spinal fever, which, though

alarming, did not affect the death-rate very materially), the average mortality for the first ten months of this year is about 30 per thousand per annum—a rate which has been well maintained during the current month.

On the 6th August I pointed out that the estimates for 1919 were evidently framed with the strictest economy with a view to another year of war, and I refrained for that reason from pressing for many improvements which this Colony sorely needs.

Now we can look forward with considerable confidence to a year of peace, and consequently, although it is most desirable that economy should be observed, we hope not to be any longer under the grinding necessity of scrutinising every cent spent on public improvements.

The local Budget debate revealed that this Colony is the fortunate possessor of overflowing coffers, and that (after making very large remittances to the Imperial War Chest) a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of no less than one and a quarter millions of dollars is anticipated at the end of this year, and a further surplus of more than two millions at the end of 1919.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I anticipate that this Colony, conscious of its patriotic duty to the Empire which has borne so heroically the tragic burden of the last 4 years of war, may desire to place this year's surplus at the disposal of the Imperial Government, and I do not propose to suggest any expenditure which would encroach on such a laudable wish. But we hope that next year it will be unnecessary so to dispose of our surplus revenue, and the question then arises how such revenue can best be applied in the interests of the Colony.

The recently published report of Lieut. Olitsky has corroborated in the most striking manner the remarks I made on the 6th August with regard to the danger of overcrowding in the Colony. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in laying this report on the Council Table on October 17th drew forcible attention to passages in the report dealing with overcrowding, and, after pointing out the work involved and expenditure entailed in dealing with this question, he said:—

"The task of correcting the errors of the past will, however, have to be faced, if the community is to be protected against epidemics of serious disease."

The problem of overcrowding is not a new problem for Hongkong; overcrowding has probably existed in a greater or less degree from the earliest days of the Colony—owing, partly, to the configuration of the land, and, partly, to the innate tendency of the poorer classes of the Chinese to herd together, believing, no doubt, that there is safety in numbers. The natives also find warmth in numbers, and this natural desire for warmth tends to aggravate overcrowding in cold weather.

Inquiry after inquiry has been held, report after report published, and Ordinance after Ordinance passed, with the object of curing this disease of the body politic, but, in spite of all these endeavours, the population continues to overtake the available accommodation, and the density of the surface crowding seems to be worse than ever.

In 1902 Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the Sanitary Expert, had no hesitation in saying that the then conditions of Victoria were, as regards overcrowding, rather worse than better than they had been in 1882, and in 1918 I think that it may be safely said that in this respect the City of Victoria is in a worse condition than it ever was before.

There is nothing new in the facts to which Lieutenant Olitsky draws attention so vividly. All of us who have any acquaintance with the problem were aware of its danger; but the report was added at least one additional terror to life in proving conclusively that overcrowding, which encourages and aggravates the spread and intensity of so many of the well-known diseases, is a primary cause in the cultivation and spread of this unfamiliar disease known as cerebro-spinal fever; and since the report was published we have been told on very good authority that overcrowding is a most dangerous factor in the threatening epidemic of influenza.

Dr. T. Woo, of Edinburgh, in a very interesting and concise lecture on the Prevention of Tuberculosis recently delivered at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. (a lecture which I think that public-spirited body should print and distribute broad-

cast), said that inhaling the germs through the mouth is certainly the most common way of infection of tuberculosis, and it is well-known that tuberculosis is widely prevalent in the city, and that overcrowding is the best means of cultivating every variety of that disease.

Every school-boy and every school-girl in Hongkong knows, or should know, of the danger of overcrowding, as the text-book on Hygiene issued by the Government for the use of Hongkong schools explains this clearly. In that text-book it is laid down that every adult requires 1,000 cubic feet of fresh air every 20 minutes, and that the amount of cubic space required for each adult in a house is 1,000 cubic feet.

Yet the law allows houses containing cubicles, in which the air can never be called really fresh, to be occupied in the proportion of one adult to every 500 cubic feet, or, if there are no cubicles, every 330 cubic feet.

Such is the minimum requirement of the law, and, although it is barely one-third of the quantity of air laid down as essential to health, we know that floors which might legally accommodate from 7 to 9 persons are habitually occupied by from 13 to 20 persons.

Not only is each cubicle usually filled with bed-boards, but even the passages and gangways are blocked with bed-boards—each flat is a seething mass of humanity, inhaling the infection of each other's breath, and running every risk of contagion; the windows and doors closely shut to prevent robbery; and these miserable creatures have usually only one common smoke-begrimed kitchen, 7 feet square, in which to perform their ablutions, cook their food, and obey the calls of nature. Is it wonderful that in such a congenial atmosphere many persons fall victims to any disease that may be in the air on in the bodies of their neighbours? Rather is it not wonderful that so many of them survive?

In addition to the internal overcrowding, we have in Hongkong, surface overcrowding of the very worst kind. In 1900 the Medical Officer of Health pointed out that the average density of the whole City of Victoria was more than double that of Glasgow, the most densely crowded town in the United Kingdom, and there has been very little improvement in the poorest districts since that date.

Lieutenant Olitsky also refers to the fact that Canton is far less crowded, and, consequently, is more healthy than Hongkong. This fact has long been known to us, but it is none the less a standing disgrace to this outpost of Western civilisation.

It is true that in 1903 the Government introduced a new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, drafted by Professor Simpson and Mr. Osbert Chadwick, which effected an enormous improvement in the law on the subject. Again in 1908, as the result of another enquiry, further extensive amendments were made in the law with a view to improving the sanitary condition of the Colony, and, although the law as it stands must be regarded more as a compromise between the conflicting interests of the landowner and the tenant than as an ideal Code of Sanitation, it is a long way in advance of pre-existing legislation, and would, if its provisions were more fully availed of, enable the Colony to wipe out the dark stains of the insanitary areas.

Under the present law there are three classes of houses:—(a) those existing on 21st February, 1903; (b) those erected since that date on Crown Land leased before that date; and (c) those erected since that date on Crown Land leased after that date.

There is little to complain of in Class (c), as such houses must not exceed in height the width of the street on which they front, and must be provided with an open space equal to at least half the built-over area and a scavenging lane; such houses cannot produce excessive surface overcrowding.

Houses in Class (b) are not satisfactory, but they are an improvement on the older type; the height in Class (b) may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the width of the street and the open space provided must be at least one-third of the built-over area, and a scavenging lane is generally required.

Houses in Class (a) are many of them vile rookeries of 3 or 4 storeys, fronting on narrow lanes, and provided with no

open space except a narrow funnel of a back-yard, 7 feet square, into which little air and less light can penetrate, and which has no direct communication with the streets. This back-yard naturally becomes the receptacle of all kinds of refuse and filth, which are only removed about once a year when the sanitary cleansing gang reach it on their rounds. Houses of this class have been condemned over and over again by sanitary experts, medical officers, and many others, and it is these houses which must be reconstructed if the Colony is ever to be healthy.

Now, the Government has drastic powers of resumption of these insanitary buildings, but has hitherto hesitated to use these powers—partly out of consideration for the owners, and partly on the ground of expense. I have no quarrel, gentlemen, with landlords as a class; as in all other walks of life, there are good landlords and bad landlords, so are there good tenants and bad tenants. That landlord who constructs or maintains healthy houses takes an interest in the welfare of his tenants, and is content with a fair remuneration on his capital, is a benefactor of the human race, and is necessary to our existence as the farmer who feeds us.

But I have no sympathy with the owner of insanitary buildings, still less when that owner is either an absentee or a corporation (with no soul to be damned), least of all when the insanitary houses are farmed out in blocks, and neither landlord, lessee, nor sub-lessee has any interest whatever in the property except to squeeze the last cent out of the long-suffering tenant and evade the vigilance of Building Overseer and Sanitary Inspector. During the last few years these landlords have reaped a rich harvest from their long-suffering tenants, out of which they can well afford to reconstruct their houses on healthy lines. Against this class the Government proceed with the utmost rigour of the law, and the great mass of public opinion will support their action. The machinery exists, and there are experienced officers in charge, the only difficulty is the Treasury.

I do not hesitate to say that, if the Medical Officer of Health, and the officer in charge of the Building Ordinance were allowed the freest hand to put the law in operation in this City, the insanitary areas would soon begin to melt away.

But however insanitary the property is, resumption requires money, and I think that stage has been reached when this Board should urge the Government to devote large sums yearly to this vital object. Money so spent is not lost; the sites of the insanitary houses, rearranged on modern lines, can be sold at good prices for the erection of healthy houses, and the general prosperity of the Colony is also promoted.

In many cases, also, it is only just that adjoining owners whose houses would be benefited by the removal of the insanitary buildings should bear, if not the whole, at least a large proportion of, the cost of resumption instead of securing (as they do now) a valuable unearned increment at the public expense. This principle, known as betterment, has long been recognised in England, and was introduced into this Colony in a tentative way in 1908, as will be seen by referring to Section 154A of the Buildings Ordinance, which empowers the Governor-in-Council, on the recommendation of this Board, to undertake the demolition of the upper stories of every third house in an insanitary block, and to recover the cost of the work from the adjoining owners whose houses will be enhanced in value by the additional light and air rendered accessible. This principle might easily be extended to cover all resumptions by an amendment of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance.

So far as I am aware, no considerable resumptions of insanitary property in the City have been undertaken in recent years, nor are any contemplated by the Government in the immediate future. The reason put forward for inaction in the past has usually been want of money, and the Government had pointed out the enormous sums which have been expended, and very necessarily and advantageously expended, first on the Railway, then on the Typhoon Shelter, and last but not least on Water-works.

These great works having been successfully accomplished, the Government is now turning its attention to roads and communications and quarters for Government servants. Next year's programme of Public Works Extraordinary shows an expenditure of over 2½ millions on these and other important works.

But, as I have pointed out, there is still, for the first time for many years, an available surplus of over two millions, and unless this Board claims with no uncertain voice a considerable share in that surplus for the resumption of insanitary property and the rehousing of the displaced working classes the spare dollars are likely to be diverted to some other purpose.

By my resolutions I only ask the Board to assert the general principle, and, in view of the possibility of a Commission being appointed to consider the whole question, I do not wish to tie the Board to any detailed scheme, but I should like to suggest that a sum of not less than half-a-million should be set aside for the purpose of resumption of insanitary property, 1919, and that such resumption be undertaken forthwith in a systematic manner, commencing with the worst districts, which the Medical Officer of Health and Building Authority can no doubt indicate without any difficulty.

I should further like to suggest that negotiations should be rapid, that a fair offer should be made in each case, and, if it is not accepted, the matter should be referred without delay to the Board of Arbitration provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, than which no more impartial tribunal exists, consisting as it does of a Judge of the Supreme Court, as chairman, and two members nominated by the Government and the landowner respectively.

With regard to rehousing the displaced population, I suggest that, in the first place, all suitable vacant flats should be rented by the Government, and the displaced individuals induced to remove to these flats, which should be subject to them on easy terms. The Return produced in reply to my question at the last meeting shows that there are at present about 300 vacant flats in the City alone, which might accommodate some 4,000 people.

Next I suggest that Government should grant building leases of vacant Crown Land in suitable localities at very cheap rates to persons willing to erect houses for the working-classes, and that special clauses should be inserted in the Crown Leases obliging the lessee to let the houses at a low rent in flats only and not in blocks.

To encourage building, Government should prepare the sites and construct the roads first, and should advance two-thirds of the cost of site and building on mortgage at a very low rate of interest, retaining control over the type of building to be erected and the speed of erection.

Here, again, I do not wish to tie the Board to any particular scheme. There are many schemes in the air, all of which will, no doubt, receive full consideration; but I venture to suggest that the locally most suitable, and capable of rapid development, for this purpose is the flat area—half tidal, half swampy—between the Taiipo Road and Taikoktsui.

A new road is now being made across the southern extremity of these flats, which forms an embankment between the flats and the sea, so that no sea-wall with its expensive and tedious foundation is required.

The hill behind the Cosmopolitan Dock seems to have been provided by nature for the purpose of filling up this area, and the operation would be of the simplest possible nature, consisting principally of spade work, and involving no elaborate plans, expensive plant or skilled supervision.

I will not weary you with many figures, but I estimate that if another half-million dollars be appropriated out of the surplus revenue an area of two and a half million square feet could quickly be prepared for building in this locality, upon which 2,000 two-storied houses could be rapidly erected capable of accommodating 40,000 people, and if the Government would finance the building owners as suggested above, such houses could be let at \$10 a floor or \$1 per head, per month, or less.

If any of the area required is already leased but undeveloped, I suggest that Government should give the lessee the option of either undertaking the immediate construction of suitable houses, or surrendering their lease at a fair price, which Government can at once recover as *prima* on the new building leases.

While the Mongkoktsui, Taikoktsui and Samsui districts seem to be specially adapted for Chinese tenement houses, I would enter a caveat against allowing such houses on the eastern side of the Taiipo Road or north of the new motor-road to Lai-chikok. These roads form a natural boundary between the Chinese township on the west and south and the rural suburbs which our Portuguese friends hope to develop to the east and north of the roads named—suburbs which should be reserved for bungalows, or small two-storied houses with gardens, suitable for the middle-classes of the Colony.

This is a scheme with which, I think, every member of the Board will sympathize. The promoters of the Kowloon City Reclamation scheme, who are, I believe, a most public-spirited body, might also be invited to set apart some of their back blocks for a similar scheme for providing houses for the working classes, such scheme to be financed by the promoters.

I will only say a few words on my second motion, with reference to the Sanitary Staff. The overcrowded state of the City, the abnormally high death-rate, the prevalence of tuberculosis, and the threatening epidemics of influenza and cerebro-spinal fever, small-pox and plague, are surely sufficient arguments for the immediate restoration of this staff to its full complement by engaging men locally pending the return of the inspectors on military service.

We are 9 inspectors short and although the remainder no doubt do their best to cope with their most unpleasant and strenuous duties, it would be quite impossible for them to carry out efficiently the work of safe-guarding the public health of our large population even in normal times, and if a serious epidemic occurs there must be a breakdown. Prevention is better than cure, and although we cannot absolutely prevent an epidemic, we could with a full staff make special efforts to reduce as far as possible all conditions likely to encourage disease, and thereby mitigate its effects.

Even with a full staff the department is seriously undermanned. It was stated in 1901 that in Liverpool, with a population of 800,000, there were no less than 70 Sanitary Inspectors, and there were also, no doubt, a large number of Factory and other inspectors in addition. In Hongkong, with a larger population, we have at present only 23 Sanitary Inspectors and no Factory Inspectors. Of these 23 Inspectors only 11 are District Inspectors, the remainder being fully occupied with special duties in connection with the food supply, scavenging, cemeteries, etc.

I do not think any will claim that the population of Hongkong is more sanitary in its habits than that of Liverpool, and the climatic conditions here are certainly more trying for the Inspector.

Then the rural districts are left to the already overworked Police, who are expected to add sanitation to their multifarious duties. The result is that in outlying districts sanitation is conspicuous by its absence.

I should like to see a much larger number of District Inspectors for the City and Old Kowloon, and 4 new district inspectors for Kowloon City, Samsui, Shaikwan, and Aberdeen, each of whom should be instructed to perambulate the villages with a gang of scavenging coolies and instil a few rudimentary ideas of sanitation into the minds of the villagers. People may say that all these measures will increase the cost of labour and so damage trade. I don't think this objection is sound, as a contented and healthy workman will surely do more and better work than a miserable and sickly one; and, further, that labour cannot be called cheap which is obtained at the cost of the health and even the life of the labourer.

Before sitting down I should like to adopt a remark made by the Hon. Mr. Bird at the recent Budget Debate, changing only one word. "There is one thing that this war has taught us, and that is to think more largely than before. Schemes that would have taken our breath away before the war have been carried out successfully and with no great difficulty. Where there is a will there is a way, and I see no reason why, as far as public health matters are concerned, we should not strike out the word 'impossible' from our vocabulary."

We have a most able and energetic headquarters staff and the nucleus of a highly-trained subordinate staff to carry out reforms, the need is urgent, and the funds are available. Now is the time to set to work.

The magnificent victory which the united forces of Civilization have just achieved over the hordes of Barbarism should surely encourage us to persevere, as our heroic forces in the field have done, and to carry on our war against disease and death until not one single insubordinate spot remains in Hongkong, and this Colony, which is one of the fairest jewels in the British Crown, may also become celebrated as one of the healthiest spots in the Empire.

MR. ALABASTER SECONDS. Mr. ALABASTER, in seconding the motion, said:—Sir, I second this resolution with the greatest pleasure, more especially because only the other day I had the privilege of addressing a meeting mainly composed of those whose representative I am on this Board and of learning and appreciating the very deep concern with which they regard this important subject. At that meeting, which was representative in the fullest sense of the thought and feeling of Hongkong, the Government of this Colony was called upon with no uncertain voice to appoint a Commission to enquire into, and report on, the housing problem in all its aspects and the transit problems connected therewith. If the demand for that Commission is granted, it will not be necessary to press the first part of the Resolution now before the Board; but as so far, the Government has maintained a discrete and strategic inactivity with regard to that demand, a duty is cast on the members of this Board to spur it into action by once more calling attention to the gravity of the situation from the point of view of public health.

The terrible conditions of overcrowding which obtain in certain well-defined districts of the Colony, and the recurrent epidemics of plague, small-pox, meningitis and influenza engendered by that overcrowding, call for prompt and drastic action by the Government.

Whether we base our claim for healthful conditions on humanitarian grounds or on those of material interest, the case for abolishing overcrowding and the epidemics engendered by it is equally proved. As one of the great ports and distributing-centres of the world the material and commercial prosperity of Hongkong is inextricably interwoven with the health of its people. Epidemics cost money, and quarantine restrictions injure trade.

If, on the other hand, we regard this question from the humanitarian standpoint—and surely even in Hongkong the voice of humanity is not still—I ask you, sir, and through you the other members of the Board, do we want to suffer in the future the death-roll we have suffered in the past from plague and pestilence due to preventable overcrowding?

The surplus population of the congested districts must be transferred to other parts of the Colony; but in effecting that transfer it will be necessary for the Government to bear in mind and deal with the transit problems connected with it.

I have only to add, with regard to the second part of the resolution, that the overworked staff of this Department must be restored to full strength as once if we are to cope with the ill that winter always brings. The valuable memorandum on house-cleaning recently prepared by the assistant head of this department has served to show us that we are so short of our full complement of inspectors that when epidemics occur the departmental routine is dislocated, and that, instead of more, we are compelled to undertake less house-cleaning. That is not as it should be.

The Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX: Without, in any way at all trying to create any sort of feeling against Mr. Bowley's motion, it seems to me that the matter has been very strongly represented to the Government, and very fully reported and commented on by Lieut. Olitsky; and as Mr. Alabaster has said, the matter has been gone into very properly, by a public meeting which has requested the Government to appoint a Commission; and as we know that the matter has the very earnest consideration of the Government—the resolution just now is quite unnecessary and I oppose it.

The resolutions on being put to the meeting were carried. The rest of the business was formal.

SPORT.

GOLF.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The draw for the first round of the Ladies' championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, 1918, is as follows:—Mrs. Moore v. Mrs. Mainland.

Miss Wilkinson v. Mrs. Crawford. Byes.—Mrs. Thurstield, Miss J. Rodger, Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mrs. Dreaper, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Fletcher.

The first and second rounds are to be played on or before December 14th; the third round by December 25th; and the fourth round by January 4th.

The entries for the "Woodhouse" cups close on November 30th.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

The draw and dates of playing for the above handicap in the first round are as follows:—

P. F. Lamon (owes 50), J. Gibson (owes 250), H. H. Taylor (owes 60), S. S. McLeod (owes 10), J. Crookdake (owes 100), and H. T. Mosley (owes 30)—Byes.

J. Polly (scratch) v. F. C. Coleman (owes 60), 6 p.m. Tuesday. C. Bond (owes 130) v. J. Parkes (owes 250), 9 p.m. Tuesday.

J. P. Robinson (owes 100) v. W. G. Gerard (owes 130), 8 p.m. Wednesday. A. G. S. Morjon (owes 100) v. A. Simpson (owes 30), 9 p.m. Wednesday.

E. White (owes 30) v. J. Cocker (owes 30), 8 p.m. Wednesday. E. Gurnarias (owes 130) v. C. A. Goldenberg (scratch), 9 p.m. Thursday.

O. Hart (owes 250) v. W. L. Wasser (owes 130), 8 p.m. Friday. C. W. Cooper (owes 130) v. I. Goodman (owes 250), 9 p.m. Friday.

E. B. Green (owes 250) v. A. W. Bowen (scratch), 6 p.m. December 4th. C. F. Vas (owes 100) v. G. May (owes 100), 9 p.m. December 4th.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING.

CONSTABLE AND REVENUE OFFICER CONVICTED.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander Beckwith, Kam Sang, Chinese constable No. 323, Chan Wan Hin, Revenue Officer No. 60, Fang Fuk (a boatman) and Li Ho (mistress of a boat) were charged with having moved about in the harbour during official night without the written permission of the Harbour Office, on November 24th.

The first, third, and fourth defendants pleaded guilty. Mr. E. L. Agassiz pleaded guilty on behalf of the second defendant.

Bergeant Bond said that at 3.15 a.m. on November 24th he was on patrol duty in the harbour when he saw the first three defendants and the mistress, in a sampan "which had no lights, and was going from east to west. He called on the sampan to stop but it did not do so. He chased it for about 500 yards, and then it stopped. He went on board and arrested defendants. The first defendant had a revolver and 25 rounds of ammunition. The second defendant (Revenue Officer) threw something into the sea; it must have been heavy because it sank at once. The third defendant handed a handkerchief to the coxswain of the Police launch.

At this stage the Magistrate, with Mr. Agassiz's consent, added another charge against the three men, that they did unlawfully aid and abet the woman to move about the harbour during prohibited hours.

Mr. Agassiz said he thought the Police regarded the third defendant as the ringleader. He asked the Magistrate to take into consideration the second defendant's clean character for five years, and the fact that he had been led into the commission of the offence by the third defendant. He hoped this would be taken into consideration, as he supposed the man would be dismissed from his employment.

Inspector Gordon said the Captain Superintendent of Police regarded the case as a very serious one, especially in view of the fact that the first two defendants were employed by the Government.

Commander Beckwith asked what they were doing.

Inspector Gordon said that he had no doubt they were on their way to the Lokang for opium. The Lokang came from Haiphong, and they must have known there was opium on board and they could make a good profit out of it. The third defendant had been fined previously for a similar offence, and on a previous occasion the Police had found him with opium, etc. In the third defendant's possession. If the first and second defendant associated with a man of the third defendant's character they must be considered equally guilty of the crime and be equally punished. It was a very serious offence.

Commander Beckwith said that probably the woman was the dupe of the third defendant.

Inspector Gordon agreed. In regard to the first and second defendant, Inspector Gordon said the public expected protection from them, and received, instead, such acts as had been committed.

Commander Beckwith said he took a serious view of the case. He fined the woman \$50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. In view of the fact that the first two defendants were employed by the Government and that the third defendant had a bad character, he sentenced them to undergo four months' hard labour each.

A CLAIM AGAINST GERMANS. JUDGMENT FOR THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATES, LTD.

The case, in which the Hongkong Central Estates, Ltd., sued O. Struckmeyer, Hans August Siebs and E. Siebert has been concluded in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, the plaintiffs obtaining judgment on the judgment given in their favour in Hongkong for \$7,431.40 Hongkong currency.

The defendants, in the reply they filed with the court, said that the Supreme Court was not of competent jurisdiction in the case, as they had been expelled from the Colony before the time of commencement of the action. They also claimed that, in any event, that Court only had jurisdiction over the firm of Siemens & Co., in liquidation, of which firm they were not partners at the time of the commencement of the action and were not now. They further urged that they had never been officially informed of the judgment of the Supreme Court and were thus deprived of the right to appeal and of any eventual further rights. They claimed that the judgment consequently was invalid, and as the cause of action arose from a war measure of the British Government it could not be enforced without special treaty or convention with China. They, therefore, asked that the case be dismissed.

Mr. G. H. Wright, for the plaintiffs, stated that the claim was founded on a judgment of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The Court would remember that this action was before it in May last as a claim for rent when the Court on a lengthy judgment decided that plaintiffs should first exhaust their remedy in the courts of the Colony. This had been done and the plaintiffs had obtained judgment against the defendants there for the amount claimed in the petition. The only possible defence to the present claim could be that the judgment had been obtained by the fraud of the plaintiffs. It was well established that the Court could not go into the question of whether the judgment of the foreign Court was erroneous or contrary to the evidence.

The defendants argued that the Court of Hongkong had no jurisdiction over them; and that the judgment was contrary to the principles of international law. Mr. Wright replied that the Court must presume that the Hongkong Court had jurisdiction until the contrary was made to appear. The various pleas set up in the defence could only be banished by way of defence in Hongkong, this Court could not go into them. The only question which this Court could consider was that of fraud.

The Court decided that this was so, and as the defendants could not establish that the judgment was obtained by fraud, judgment must be entered for the plaintiffs in the terms of the petition.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated November 5th, state:—

Owing to the strong demand from Japan, the market has considerably increased and buyers seem inclined to pay any price. Sellers, however, are very cautious. Stocks are exhausted and the new crop being late, very few quantities are available, and only part of demands are satisfied. The last price paid is Yen 7.25.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to November 5th is 1,241,733 tons against 1,031,719 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 1 sited, Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.83 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for November/December shipment.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND.

The following are the results of examinations for Pitman's certificates held at the Italian Convent:—Full Certificates.—The Misses J. Ahwee, A. Danenberg, E. Carvalho, G. Guimaraes, and Silva. Speed Certificates.—L. Gill, C. Ozorio, L. Price, V. Razavet, and M. Soel. Theory Certificates.—E. Alvarez, D. Jackson, O. Medina, F. Neves, F. Nunes, M. Remedios, E. Ribeiro, M. Santos, C. Sionham, A. Taylor, M. Walter, R. White, G. Woolley, and E. Woolley. Elementary Certificates.—E. Barros, D. Collao, E. Danenberg, L. Ferguson, F. Jennings, M. Holloway, N. Kailay, M. Kinross, and M. Mathias.

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent thanks the numerous patrons and friends who helped so effectively towards the success of the bazaar, especially the editors of the English and Chinese dailies: Messrs. D. Pozzani, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong; Mr. E. V. M. de Bona, Consul for Portugal; Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. E. V. S. Lim, Messrs. Sincere Co., Messrs. The Sun Co., and Mr. P. X. Kwok. The Superiors are also thankful to the Commodore for the loan of flags and bunting, and to Major Gordon, Capt. Brett, and Prof. Vassallo for their excellent band.

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BAKED BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE
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Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WISEMAN'S CAFE

DINNER AND DANCE

will be held

WISEMAN'S CAFE

ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1918;

in aid of

THE HEATHER DAY FUND.

Tickets \$2.50 each.

Tables may be booked.

[2721]

HEATHER DAY.

PEAK DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting on "HEATHER DAY" will receive their Collecting Tins, Boards and Baskets at the PEAK CLUB between 10 A.M. and NOON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY).

Mrs. SUTHERLAND.

[2722]

HEATHER DAY.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting on "HEATHER DAY" will receive their Collecting Tins, Boards and Baskets at the Office of the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., between 5.30 and 6.30 P.M. TO-MORROW (THURSDAY).

Mrs. BLACK.

[2723]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE Company's Steamship

"NERA"

will be despatched for Shanghai on or about the 30th December.

Hongkong, November 28th, 1918. [2724]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

HEATHER DAY.

THE Club House will be thrown Open on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, to Members' Friends (Ladies and Non-Members) from 12 Noon to 3 P.M.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,

[2718]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the Office of the Company, 8th George Street, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 25th, of November, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

[2690]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1880, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 25 years, less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Particulars of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Area.	Use.
Lot 1.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 2.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 3.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 4.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 5.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 6.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 7.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 8.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 9.	...	...	...	...	...
Lot 10.	...	...	...	...	...

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years—Apply Box 24, c/o "Daily Press."

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRAVING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

It will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, and on THAT DATE the UPPER AND LOWER TERMINAL BARKER ROAD, AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.

An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or, if returned to the Company's Office, a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, November 15th, 1918. [2686]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

WILL the Ladies who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to the following Conveners on or before November 28th:

Mrs. Sutherland... Peak District.
Mrs. Milroy... West Point.
Mrs. Shaw... East Point.
Mrs. Templeton... Quarry Bay.
Mesdames Black and Ormiston... Central.
Mrs. C. Forsyth... Kowloon.

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning of November 28th.

[2687]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

GOLF SECTION.

ABOUT 40 Members and Partners will be required for the Golf Course in the Fair Grounds on the 28th and 29th inst. Those who may be good enough to lend their clubs to extend over the two days will have them returned to any course for play on SUNDAY, if required. If lenders will label their clubs, the committee of the Golf Section will take care the same are returned to their respective owners without fail.

ARCH. RITCHIE, Convener.

2, Queen's Buildings. [2701]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED:—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,

No. 4, Government Quarters,

Park Road. [2688]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratty & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 4000 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6000 dozen bottles at once.

Apply by letter—

"AERATED WATER PLANT,"

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or

Care of General Post Office,

Box No. 220. [2682]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven CO. Ice-making Plant in first-class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 6 Tons of Ice per day with circulating Water at 8° Fahr. Owners buying larger plant. This plant is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of acceptance. For price and detailed specification refer to—

"NAMKENG,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2683]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 12, Des Vaux Road Central.

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1838. [2681]

TO LET

TO LET

From January 1st, 1919.

DESIRABLE 5-ROOM RESIDENCE, No. 6 Broadwood Road.

Apply to—
GEO. E. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
Chater Road. [2670]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY RAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Vaux Road Central. [2619]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2430]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandre Building. [2000]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [25]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109, THE PEAK, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply to—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. [2683]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1913.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [268]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS. [2539]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHEESE!

CHEESE!!

CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is

healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

FRENCH "

COULOMMIER "

COTTAGE "

PICNIC "

POTTED "

[2523]

ERECTOR

The Toy-Like structural Steel is

a Miniature of the

MECHANICAL WORLD

You will never grow tired of

making Erector Models because

it's the most

FASCINATING TOY

in the world.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Toys, Postage Stamps,

Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

No. 11 WINDHAM STREET,

P. O. Box 220. HONGKONG. [2445]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

COLD

CURE

TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE

SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL

HEADACHE

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 16.

[18]

Hongkong Office: 12A, Des Vaux Road, C.

London Office: 121, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 27th, 1918.

LOCAL TRADE RETURNS.

Now that the fighting is over we can

concentrate our thoughts more easily on

matters of trade. We may expect soon to

be hearing about the munitions of peace

instead of the weapons of war. If we

are not sanguine enough to believe that

the stage in man's evolution has been

reached when swords can with national

safety be beaten into ploughshares, we

do expect that the shell-factories will

soon be diverted to other and more

productive purposes. Recently a lead-

ing financial journal in Great Britain

contained the following statement about

China which gives us some idea of the

way in which the workshops at Home can

be kept busy:—"Undoubtedly the great

demand in China in the immediate

future will be for machinery. The

growth of cotton-mills at the Treaty

Ports suggests that there is still the

widest scope for textile machinery in

many centres where the cotton plant

flourishes." It is obvious to anyone who

has observed the remarkable change

which has taken place in the attitude of

the Chinese towards Western methods

during the last twenty years that

machinery will soon be in demand for all

kind of industrial work in the Far

East. There will be, in fact, at no distant

date as big an industrial revolution in

this part of the world as there was

during the Nineteenth Century in

Europe. It is inevitable, and we think

that it will be one of the forces operating

for the recovery of the world from the

devastating effects of the war just ended.

The logic of the position is unassailable—

the West requires the raw materials which

the East can produce; the East needs

machinery to develop those raw materials

and the West can supply it. Great

Britain is the home of invention, the

cradle of the steam engine, the telegraph

and electric light. Surely, after the

exhibition which she has given of her ability to organise the machinery of war we shall see her organising for the disposal of the output of her factories in the days of peace.

During the last four years the conditions of life have been so abnormal that all statistics relating to it are well-nigh valueless as a guide to the future. Nevertheless, we welcome the Trade Returns for the third quarter of 1918 recently compiled by the Imports and Exports Department of Hongkong.

These returns may be described as a bye-product of the war, because previous to the outbreak of hostilities the part was perfectly free and statistics were not available. As it is, the returns now issued do not include cargo brought to the Colony for transshipment only, goods handled by the Government Departments, or goods imported under a general licence. This last category comprises "the bulk of the imports from the Canton Delta and West River and a portion of the imports from the China Coast Ports, south of Shanghai." Consequently, the returns are very incomplete, but, even so, they are of interest. We see, at a glance, that Hongkong is becoming more and more an industrial centre. The value of the cement imported—presumably from Japan and Haiphong—was £14,312 and of that exported £157,171. We may be sure that a very great deal more local cement was used in Hongkong than was imported, for enormous quantities are required for buildings, retaining walls and reclamation schemes. While

teakwood and hard woods worth about £97,000 were imported, little more than one-third of that amount was exported. All sorts of Chinese medicines were imported and exported; it will probably surprise our readers to learn that ginseng to the value of £120,955 came into the Colony and only one-third of it was sent out again, showing that the local consumption is considerable. The imports and exports of rice practically balanced one another, representing approximately two million pounds sterling in each case. Condensed milk invoiced at a figure exceeding £150,000 was received during the eight months, but, apparently, nearly ninety per cent. of it was destined for other places—much of it, no doubt, for Mesopotamia. Coal cost us £364,177, and we recovered £136,417 for that re-sold outside the Colony. For hardware the returns seem small—probably owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies. Under the heading of "machinery and engines" the biggest item is that for internal combustion engines, the imports being placed at £150,058 and the exports at £10,127, so we may conclude that a number of these engines have been installed in the Colony. There are reports that very good ones are made by Chinese firms in Canton, and, no doubt, many are being used on motor-boats. It is curious to notice that the figures for steel bars are £123,680 and £242,560, respectively, which shows that during the period under review Hongkong sold more than it bought. The quantity used was considerable, so that local stocks were depleted. A similar position is revealed in regard to steel plates, the shipments received being entered at £217,925 and the shipments outwards at £245,860. The exports of wolframite and tin were worth more than half-a-million sterling in each case. Great quantities of mineral oils were handled. Very large sums of money appear under the heading of "Pieces goods" and the same may be said of woollens. Matches reach the substantial figure of £73,833 for imports and £189,445 for exports. Some of the returns are given in local currency, but if, for the sake of simplicity we take six dollars as equivalent to the pound, and use round numbers, we find that the value of the imports was about £12,000,000 and of the exports £30,500,000. This works out at £50,000,000 a year, and in view of the important omissions to which we have alluded, indicates that the volume of Hongkong's trade is even greater than is generally supposed.

Two further cases of pipe tobacco have been generously presented by Messrs. Meekamp & Co., Messrs. to the Hongkong War Charities Committee for the benefit of wounded soldiers in England.

Two large snakes and three small ones made their appearance at the Victoria Experiment Poultry Farm at daybreak on Sunday morning. They attacked a very valuable pen of minorcas before they were discovered by coolies, who managed to kill three. The other two snakes escaped.

Not a single case of communicable disease was notified in the Colony on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

A dinner and dance will be held at Wiseman's Cafe on Monday, December 2nd, in aid of the "Heather Day" Fund.

We understand that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government is attending "The Stunts" performance to-night unofficially.

Ladies assisting in the "Heather Day" collections in the Central District and the Peak District will receive their collecting tins between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m. at the office of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and between 10 a.m. and noon at the Peak Club, to-morrow, respectively.

Mr. Salem S. David was presented with a unique testimonial on the 15th inst. on the occasion of his retirement from the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Shanghai, after forty-two years' continuous service. It is interesting to recall that in 1912 the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., the senior partner of the firm, presented Mr. David with a gold watch and chain in appreciation of his 38 years' services.

PEKING, November 26th. Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Upper House, has tendered his resignation to the President.

CANTON, November 26th. [BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] SPEAKER OF THE UPPER HOUSE RESIGNS.

THE "HOI MING" IN A COLLISION. It is reported that the Hoi Ming, which left Hongkong on Friday night, collided with a fishing-junk on her way to Kowloon, near Ai O, in the Heung Shan district, during

THE WAR.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN NORTH-WESTERN GERMANY.

SOVIETS ASSUME EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY IN GERMANY.

GERMAN ARMY NOT YET DEMOBILISED.

ALLIES REFUSE MITIGATION OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY.)

GERMAN TRAP SUSPECTED.

ALLIES MUST KEEP VIGILANT.

Paris, November 24th.

A Havas message says:—

A warning was given, in the Chamber of Deputies, by the Under Secretary of State for War, that Germany has not begun to demobilise her army, and it would be madness for the Associated Powers to relax the vigilance of their war efforts; the German being a treacherous enemy.

General Hindenburg has acknowledged that Germany is powerless again to open hostilities. This humiliating confession is most likely a trick to instil the idea into the Allies that everything is over except the signing of the Peace Treaty. It would be dangerous to fall into that trap.

The German display sign of an obstinate spirit in not carrying out, loyally, the clauses of the Armistice, and are raising objections to all clauses daily. Peace will be in sight only when Germany has carried out, integrally, the Armistice conditions.

TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

SOVIETS TO EXERCISE COMPLETE AUTHORITY.

COPENHAGEN, November 24th.

Berlin officially announces that the Soviet and the Government have agreed to the transference of the executive authority to the Soviets, who will suppress any counter-revolution.

The Executive Council in Berlin will exercise control, pending the election of a new Executive Council by the Congress of representatives of the Soviets, which would be summoned as soon as possible.

The Workmen and Soldiers' Councils have proclaimed Oldenburg, East Friesland, Bremen, Hamburg, and Schleswig-Holstein a Republic, with the capital at Hamburg.

The Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Max have renounced the Throne.

JEWISH DEMANDS.

Stockholm, November 25th.

A meeting of the Jews in Berlin has demanded the abolition of the Jewish restrictions and the grant of autonomy in internal Jewish affairs.

GERMANY'S ARMISTICE.

NO MITIGATION OF TERMS POSSIBLE.

Amsterdam, November 24th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German-Armistice Commission has protested against the refusal of Marshal Foch to mitigate the terms of the armistice.

They assert that it is practically impossible to fulfil the conditions.

The Germans were threatened with anarchy and famine.

Germany would do everything possible to conscientiously fulfil the conditions, but an orderly and exact execution of it cannot be guaranteed.

Paris, November 24th.

The newspapers acclaim Marshal Foch's refusal to modify the terms of the Armistice and emphasise that Germany is attempting to excite sympathy and thus divide the Allies and America.

FRENCH WOMEN ADAMANT.

Paris, November 24th.

A Havas message says:—

The Committee of the National Council of French Women has made a sterling rejoinder to the appeal by German women for a mitigation of the Armistice terms, reminding the German women that during the tragic four years, they have remained silent to the crimes of their Army and Navy. The women of France will not intercede to mitigate the conditions, which are justified by the disloyal manner in which Germany has waged war.

BELGIUM'S HONOUR.

IMPRESSIVE FUNCTION AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, November 22nd.

King Albert, this afternoon, went to the Hotel-de-Ville, where Burgomaster Max delivered a loyal address in which he recalled that at the outbreak of war the King had said to him:—"Belgium is entering the war in which she has no material interest. It is to safeguard her honour that she is going to fight. Therefore let honour guide all who may be responsible for the country before the judgment of history."

The King replied paying a tribute to Burgomaster Max and the other Belgian dignitaries who preferred prison to sullying the honour of their country. (Prolonged cheers.)

MORE SUBMARINES SURRENDERED.

A TOTAL OF EIGHTY SEVEN SO FAR.

London, November 24th.

An additional 28 U-boats were surrendered to-day in the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, including a number of the largest cruiser submarines, one of which is 350 feet long and carried a crew of 91. The *Deutschland* was also surrendered. One of the submarines was fitted with 5.9 inch guns, and was luxuriously furnished and fitted with ice machines.

The total surrendered is now 87. A further 14 are expected to arrive on Nov. 25th.

A leave sheet found on one submarine showed that recent cases of officers on shore leave was signed by members of the crew.

ALLIED ADVANCE TO THE RHINE.

FRENCH REACH LUXEMBURG FRONTIER.

London, November 25th.

A French communiqué states:—Our advance continued in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Our cavalry reached the eastern frontier of Luxembourg.

The French met with a great reception at Wissembourg, Reichshofen and other places.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO APPEAL.

Washington, November 24th.

President Wilson, replying to the petition from Schleswig-Holstein regarding their oppressed kinsmen, declared that their appeal for justice will not go unanswered and will be considered when the nations begin righting the old wrongs.

THE GENERAL ELECTION. CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

London, November 24th.

The election campaign is now in full blast. The number of candidates is swelling hourly, even embarrassing the agents. Rival Coalitionists are standing in some constituencies.

It is expected that there will be 300 unopposed returns. So far as can be judged at present Glasgow is likely to prove the key of the elections.

Manchester provides the curious spectacle of not possessing an official Coalitionist. The candidates are all local men, and the Parties are, therefore, preparing a furious battle on old-fashioned lines.

The position of the Labourites in the Government is still somewhat obscure, but it is practically sure that only a minority of the eight Ministers will stick to the Government.

It is noteworthy that the Cannonock Labourites have decided to support Mr. J. Parker, Labour M.P. for Halifax, Junior Lord of the Treasury, as a Coalitionist.

Mr. Lloyd George's Wolverhampton speech is generally approved by the newspapers, except the *Daily News*, especially the references to land questions. It is pointed out, however, that there can be no question of Great Britain being independent of Overseas supplies.

Replying to attacks against the Coalition, the *Daily Chronicle* voices the general view when it says that the reforms must be carried out. Neither the Unionists nor the Liberals would be able to cope with them alone, hence a Coalition is the only way.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF GERMANS.

SUPPORTED AT LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

London, November 25th.

At a demonstration of 10,000 persons, in Hyde Park, under the auspices of the British Empire Union, a resolution was passed expressing horror and indignation at the German brutalities against British prisoners, especially after the Armistice, and favouring an economic boycott of Germans for their foul deeds.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

RAPID PROGRESS BEING MADE.

Zurich, November 25th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent reports the rapid progress of the counter-revolutionary movement in Austria. Monarchists are reporting to numerous methods to excite the peasants against the Viennese authorities.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

RESTRICTIONS BEING REMOVED.

Washington, November 24th.

After conferring with the War Trade Board, Senator Hake Smith declared that all restrictions on the shipment of cotton have been removed, except to enemies and North European neutrals.

It is expected that cotton will be shipped more freely to the countries contiguous with Germany when the latter has complied with all the terms of the Armistice.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL ABANDONED.

London, November 25th.

In view of the cessation of hostilities, the Rubber Growers' Association has resolved to abandon the scheme for Government control of the industry.

Consequently, it is understood that no further immediate steps will be taken by the Government Committee which is drawing up a scheme.

The Association is preparing a fresh restriction scheme.

THE "CITY OF LINCOLN."

London, November 24th.

The *City of Lincoln* has been re-floated. She is apparently not damaged, but will probably have her bottom examined before proceeding.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 24th.

The silver market is quiet. Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the condition of the market is unaltered. Trade demand is somewhat less active. The Shanghai exchange quotes 84 1/2 a tael.

BAR SILVER FOR INDIA.

New York, November 20th.

(delayed).

Two million dollars value of bar silver have been shipped to India to-day.

ACCOMMODATING RELEASED PRISONERS.

Paris, November 24th.

A Havas message says:—Accommodation is being provided at Cherbourg for 4,000 French prisoners-of-war released from camps in Northern Germany. They will be conveyed by sea at the rate of 2,000 a day.

QUIET CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

Paris, November 24th.

A Havas message says:—There will be no Christmas revelling or festivity in Paris this year.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

LORD MILNER'S "NEW IDEA."

The Prime Minister's appeal, in his recent speech at Manchester, that the "new lands" of national endeavour after the war should not be "planted with barren fig trees," but that in Empire development there must be "national organization, national production, and national assistance," strikes a note that has been heard with growing insistence of late, even in political circles other than those in which the Premier graduated.

The cultivation of what Mr. Lloyd George called "an open, unprejudiced mind" has, indeed, proceeded apace in quarters not usually deemed favourable to democratic ideas. The formation of the Empire Resources Development Committee nearly two years ago is a case in point. At the inaugural meeting, composed of representatives of all political parties, Lord Milner affirmed that "in order to meet the financial obligations and commitments arising out of the war, democratic finance had got to find some new idea," and expressed that idea in the formula subsequently adopted by the Committee:—"the development of the State by the State for the State."

Another point the Premier touched upon, namely, the use of experienced business men in State industrial undertakings, is a cardinal principle in the policy of the Committee, which attributes the failure of State undertakings in the past very largely to the neglect of this precaution.

GERMAN DESIGNS IN AFRICA.

A publication, written by Emil Zimmermann, dealing with a German scheme to create a vast Central African Empire, so as to cut off the North of Africa from the South, formed the subject of an application that came before the Controller of Patents (Mr. H. Temple Frank) in the Patents Court, on September 17th. The applicants, Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., the publishers, asked for a license to issue an English translation of Zimmermann's book, "The German Empire of Central Africa."

Appearing for the applicants, Mr. Bartram said the book set forth the German scheme of establishing a great empire in Central Africa, so that the North and South would be cut off. It showed very clearly what was the true policy of Germany. The translator, Edwin Bevan, had written a long introduction, in which he showed that similar ideas had been put forward by notable Germans, like Professor Hans Delbrück, Paul Rohrbach, Hermann Oncken, and Paul Lotwein; and the ideas that Zimmermann had expressed in this book really represented the prevalent policy of Germany. The book had maps showing that the proposed German African Empire would take in British East Africa and Uganda, the present German East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, and the old German colony of the Cameroons, so that from the East to the West Coast, there would be one vast German colony, which would strengthen Germany economically by giving them this vast territory, with its products and raw materials, and also serve to cut off the North and the South.

The Controller said that the book was a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the establishment of naval stations, and submarine bases, so that in time of trouble Britain could not get at South Africa or India without passing these German naval bases. The acquisition of such an empire would also give Germany influence over the coast, across the sea to South America, and also northwards in regard to the Panama Canal, while it would enable her to drill an enormous black army of splendid fighting men.

The Controller said he thought the publication would be of considerable public interest. It was eminently desirable that the public of this country should have such a book before them, and the granting of the license would be recommended.

ROUMANIA'S FUTURE.

RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES.

(FROM A ROUMANIAN CORRESPONDENT TO THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Roumania is a liberal, constitutional country, having as fundamental legislation the Belgian constitution and the Code Napoleon. Justice is administered by district courts of justice, five courts of appeal, and a supreme court of appeal; the judges are almost all of them doctors of law of universities in France, Belgium, or Italy, whose ability and integrity can honourably bear comparison with that of judges in any civilized country. The well-organized system of mortgages is kept up to date and maintained by law (the courts of justice), as well as the registers of landed proprietors. Roumania has 3,000,000 inhabitants, and covers a surface of 131,000 square kilometres, or 13,000,000 hectares, of which 8,000,000 hectares are under cultivation.

Being situated between the Carpathians, the Danube, and the Black Sea, it includes the most fertile plains of the Danube and the wooded regions of the Carpathians with their high peaks, tablelands, woods, and splendid valleys, all ranging from north to south and forming in the south-east one of the most beautiful regions in the world.

The country produces wheat, petroleum, forests, vines, fruit, cattle, etc., and has a commerce valued at more than 1,000,000,000. Roumania's commerce exceeds by 20,000,000frs. that of Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece together. Roumania is fifty-two hours' journey from London, forty-eight hours' from Ostend and Paris by the Orient express, Paris-Bucharest or Ostend-Bucharest.

IMPORTS FROM ABROAD.

The relations to be created between Roumania and the Allies in general and with England in particular are interesting for Roumania, and perhaps still more so for England. Thus, while Roumania and petroleum production, she has no ironfoundries nor engineering works, nor the different machines and tools necessary for the agricultural, petroleum, or mining industries, etc. All are imported from abroad; in one single year (1913) the imported 1,000,000 separate pieces. That is enough to show the interest that English industry has in Roumania, where it can find an immense market. It is worth remembering that not half the agricultural land in Roumania is yet under cultivation, and the petroleum workings are still only beginning. In addition to that, the needs and demands of Roumania are enormous—locomotives, trucks, rails, materials for railways, all these are supplied from abroad! The Allied industry will be able to supply Roumania. It is worth noting also that Roumania has up to the present only 3,500 kilometres of railway, but needs 20,000 kilometres.

It is then to Roumania's interest to form relations with England. But England, besides her interest in creating in Roumania markets for her industry, has a particular personal interest, if I may thus express myself, a national and patriotic interest, which is as follows: England is eminently an importing country as regards foodstuffs and petroleum products, amongst others. It is true that she finds important resources in her Colonies, but important as these resources may be, they are absolutely inadequate to her real needs.

An examination of particular statistics shows that all her Colonies and Dominions can only supply England with 28.6 per cent. of her total imports, consequently she is obliged to apply to foreign countries—especially to the United States of America—to supply her with the remaining 71.4 per cent. of the commodities which are absolutely indispensable to her. That is an important point to bring forward for England; commercial statistics show us that the United States send her their products, but they ask for and accept next to nothing in exchange.

England can find all that she needs in Roumania, that is to say, in a country much nearer than America, and which asks nothing better than to have the closest relations with England, a country which needs also the industrial products of England.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

A glance at the map of Europe shows that Roumania, with Serbia and Montenegro, occupies a geographical situation of great importance. These countries, which the present war has united for all time, form a compact mass of uninterrupted territory from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. Helped, sustained, and enlarged by England and her Allies, these countries will form an important barrier against Germany's tendency to expand towards the East. The barrier that these countries amalgamated can form against the expansion of Germany towards the East, and the influence of Austria in the Adriatic, is evident. It is obvious that if that natural barrier is well-organized—even if the Allies are not successful in making Constantinople and the Dardanelles free of access—the Roumanian products, as well as the English goods for Roumania, will not be obliged to pass through Turkish waters, and can be exchanged by a much shorter route, the Adriatic.

Constantia will retain its former importance if Constantinople and the Narrows are internationalised, and in any case it would be a base for the exportation of Roumanian products to Egypt, Greece, and the Far East. The political and economic interest of the Allies in creating a barrier against Germanism demonstrates the interests that they have, not only in forming the closest relations with Roumania, but also in helping her—and also the other nationalities—to the realization of the national ideal, which is to expand and strengthen by uniting all the countries inhabited by Roumanians; for the more powerful Roumania becomes the more the German policy will be reduced and destroyed, whilst the

beneficent and civilising influence of England and her Allies will be increased in the world. From a political point of view therefore, Roumania's interest is identical with that of the Allies. In order to be able better to appreciate the wealth and productive power of Roumania, it is sufficient to know that she is the only country in Europe which, although importing all her necessities from abroad, has always a surplus, not of imports, but of exports. In 1912, for instance, the figures were:—

Exports Fr.616,514,872
Imports Fr.409,715,576
Surplus of exports Fr.206,799,296

In the whole world there are only four countries in such a flourishing condition that their production exceeds their consumption:

(1)—The United States of America, which has, however, an area of 8,000,000 square kilometres (that is to say, an area sixty-one times greater than that of Roumania); 95,000,000 inhabitants (about twelve times more than Roumania), and 420,000 kilometres of railway (about 120 times more than Roumania, which has only 3,500 kilometres).

(2)—British India has a surplus of exports of 280,000,000frs., but has 316,000,000 inhabitants and an area of 3,000,000 square kilometres.

(3)—Brazil has a surplus of exports of 280,000,000frs., but has an area of 8,500,000 square kilometres, 22,000,000 inhabitants, and 22,000 kilometres of railway.

(4)—Roumania has a surplus of exports to the value of Fr.206,799,296, but if one takes into account her small area, her population, her means, and, above all, the fact that she has only had an independent existence for fifty years, Roumania can be placed at the head of the countries which import less than they export—that is to say, who consume less than they produce.

It must, however, be stated that Roumania has been exploited in the most inhuman fashion by Germany and Austria-Hungary. Despite this she has had each year a large surplus, for, heavy as is her import trade, it has always been exceeded by her exports. This shows the power, and her exports. This shows the important part that Roumania may accomplish when her ideal is realised that is to say, when she has doubled her population and trebled her territory.

THE ROUMANIAN PEOPLE.

Roumania deserves to be helped to the fulfilment of her ideal because the Roumanian people are orderly, civilised, and industrious. A good and trustworthy character is, besides, always an attraction in that which concerns relations in general and commercial relations—particularly economic. Proof of the civilised and trustworthy character of the Roumanian people has been well established in the present war, for, not only have they remained faithful to their Allies, but also, in spite of the anarchist propaganda of the Russian army in Roumania—a propaganda which has contaminated even the peoples and armies of Germany and Austria—the Roumanian army and people remained untouched, but they have not only remained faithful to their Allies, but also, and continuing to observe the laws.

In the course of an interview granted to the representative of the Associated Press, the Queen of Roumania—who is an English Princess, being the daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh—describes the Roumanian people in these words:

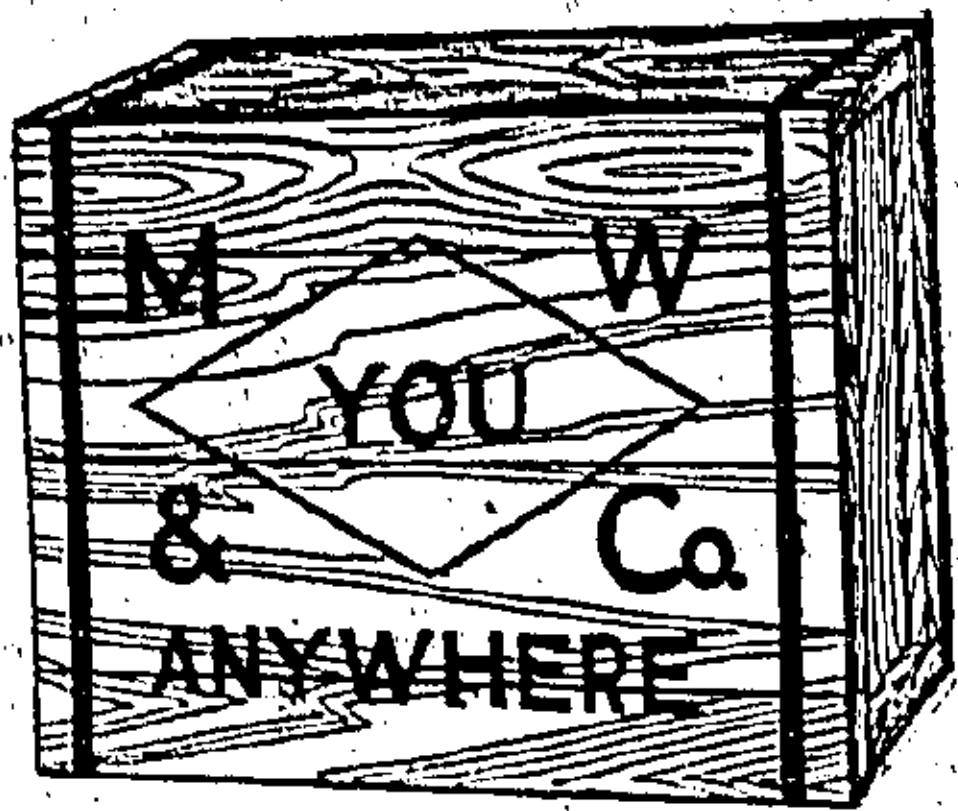
"The defence of Roumania has made known to the whole world the heroism of the Roumanian soldier, and proved that three-quarters of the Roumanian occurred were due, for the most part, to lack of equipment, to want of co-operation at the right moment with the Allies, in fact, to the lack of everything except courage and endurance. Heroism is one of the chief qualities of my soldiers. Their contempt for suffering has never been surpassed. They bear the most dreadful wounds with a calm impassiveness. Pain does not terrify the Roumanian soldiers; they bear it with the same courage with which they fight for their country. The moral of the troops is as good as possible. Each soldier in our little army is conscious of the ideal for which he struggles, and of the holiness of the cause for which he is called upon to sacrifice his life."

"He is not demoralised by bad example, on the contrary, his courage and energy are redoubled by it. He knows that his conduct is an example for the weak. The soldiers of Roumania have given proof of their heroism in that they have given their lives as a supreme service of devotion to their country. As with them, my mother, I suffer my anguish, because my spirit has understood what a marvellous spirit of self-sacrifice and faithfulness animates the Roumanian army."

The Allies should encourage and strengthen this character, for in so doing they will strengthen and guarantee the future peace in the Balkans, that wasp's nest from which so many wars have sprung.

THE WANING INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH.

Another report has been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury's committee concerning the Church's waning influence. It complains of the clergy's intellectual aloofness and indifference. Their capacity and equipment, the report says, "have not increased like the people's. Sermons are often without substance and intellectual quality, and fail to arouse the interest of the laity, who lack enthusiasm and hang back from their share of the work." The report urges that laymen be authorised to teach and operate with Nonconformists and Catholics for the explanation and propagation of Christian principles. It also advises a prompt and radical revision of the Catechism.



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LUDENDORFF AS THE FRENCH SEE HIM

A TYPICAL PRUSSIAN—CRUEL AND FEROCIOUS.

Physically one's first impression of Ludendorff is that of a vast forehead, very rounded, very well denuded of hair, above eyes of the profoundest blue, that search keenly. A blond moustache is traced definitely, along with the thin lips, disdainfully curved. The chin inclines to the double formation. The head as a whole seems to reflect lively intelligence, an obvious mentality contrasting with trooper. Hindenburg's heavy mass and ponderous look. Ludendorff's corpulence is great enough, considering his medium height, yet he conveys an impression of the energetic man sure of himself, in full physical and intellectual vigour. The portrait is sketched in the Paris *Illustration* by Commandant Henri Carre, who knows Ludendorff and who has done, perhaps, one of the best of the many sketches now taking up so much space in the French Press. Is he a genius? The question is of critical importance, suggests the *Debate*, considering the importance attached to the quality not by Napoleon only but by all who have written on the art of war. Commandant Carre reaches the conclusion that Ludendorff is no better, to say the least, than Foch, and the German has yet to display the artistry of the Frenchman, the art of war being as important as the science. Nevertheless, reckoning with the danger of underestimating the enemy, if pains be taken to take the true measure of Ludendorff, the idea of him as the French Commandant says, that of a man brilliant as regards intelligence, indefatigable by nature, endowed with a most supple mind. He is rich in the expedients devised, the spur of the moment quality, precious to von Moltke—and he has a liveliness of imagination. Ludendorff is, accordingly, a great soldier because he reveals imagination and ideas. All his qualities are reinforced, fortified, accentuated by cool energy, a tenacious will and a strong soul. Ludendorff is, as German commanders go, young and his career in Berlin passes for rapid and even brilliant. He is not much past fifty, for he was born in Kruszevina, in the province of Posen, on April 9th, 1861, his rise having been so meteoric that the ordinary reference book even in Germany fails to note the fact. Erich Ludendorff had the good luck to possess a far-seeing and wealthy parent of Prussian stock, who got him, at seventeen, into Ploen cadet school, from which he emerged as a sub-lieutenant in an infantry regiment at West. The young man turned up as a soldier, the young man then got into the grenadiers. His ambitions were always military and they took him to the war academy, which sent him forth with the rank of captain at thirty. How he got into the great General Staff at Berlin, in view of his comparatively mediocre origin, is not clear, but he went out of it and through the grades successfully. He proved himself an officer of the highest calibre, a type, based in the true Moltke school and a creditable pupil of General von Schlieffen. Ludendorff was early established as a military scientist, with rare gifts for the assimilation of whatever knowledge came his way. When he was forty-seven he took command of the fusiliers at Dusseldorf and not long after he was at Strassburg as Major-general of infantry. This was the force with which he went into the great mobilisation for the war and he placed, as head of the fourteenth brigade, that General von Vaseoff who was killed at Liege. In the course of the operations which reduced that place, the brilliant behaviour of Ludendorff, who led the assault at the head of his brigade, earned for him one of the first of the crosses of a knight of the order pour le merite of which Emperor William is so sparing.

Now occurred in the career of Ludendorff the "decisive event" of which so much has been written. The General Staff had become worried at the advances of the Russian forces into German territory. It was Ludendorff, however, who suggested Hindenburg and not Hindenburg who suggested Ludendorff. The aged man was intimately acquainted with the theatre of operations in East Prussia. Ludendorff's reputation for sound judgment was so solid that the All-highest took the risk of heeding his suggestion. Hindenburg was dragged from his retirement at Hanover and naturally he selected Ludendorff as his chief-of-staff. These are the facts, declares our French authority, in spite of many a tale to the contrary. In no long time the pair won the Tannenberg victory, which brought to one the grade of field-marshal and to the other that of lieutenant-general. At the head of a group of armies they gained the day at the Marston lakes, and specialising in the Russian theatre of operations, they redeemed their native land from pressing perils, with the conquest of Poland and

Gallicia. Just two years ago, in consequence of the Brusiloff offensive, which caused the German defence to tremble to its foundations, Hindenburg, still "doubled" with Ludendorff, was given command of all the Austro-German forces in the eastern theatre. Before many days in the eastern theatre. Before many days—replacing von Falkenhayn, who had to take all the blame for the Verdun check—Hindenburg was made chief of the general staff, with Ludendorff at his right hand as general of infantry exercising the function of a chief general quartermaster. "They ticked like two clocks."

The whole German Press was jubilant. "An immense delight reigns everywhere in the Fatherland. Our new Blucher retains at his side our new Goeben. Ludendorff remains with Hindenburg." The Kaiser assented to the eclipse of his own imperial star by the new constellation of the twins Hindenburg-Ludendorff and the field-marshal in turn—free from jealousy or full of gratitude—permitted the personality of his right-hand man to grow more decisive and conspicuous. On the Western front, until the beginning of the present offensive, the great idea of the two chiefs seem to be the French expert we quote to have been the strategic retirement to that well-known Hindenburg Line. The operation was presented at home as "a bit of boldness conceived by the highest genius" and as "a prelude to solutions entirely new and magnificent." In spite of these enthusiasms, the great General Staff took refuge in a strict defensive for the period of one whole year, during which it sustained the successive checks of Arras, Ypres, Vimy, the Chemin-des-Dames, Verdun and Ailette. Ludendorff concentrated all his faculties upon the collapse of Russia before turning again to the "principal enemy," France and the most detested of all the foes, England.

The collaboration of Hindenburg and Ludendorff has all this time been most intimate. In this association, one acts as the right hand, the other as the left. One represents the young and active element, the second brain with the "idea," while the other is the mass which brings the weight to the decisions. The decisions seem to be taken in common, but they are for the most part inspired by Ludendorff. In the enormous machine called "German war," one is the motor and the other is the power. Ludendorff is the true directing mind. Force is affirmed by our French authority to be eminently the characteristic of the man. "One detects the facts in his favourite aphorisms. 'As always in war,' he observes, 'one must now be strong and resolute. Superiority, danger—such things exist only for the feeble.' He is fond of saying also that the strong man does not talk of danger but, at most, of the way to avoid it. Again, 'He who complains of fatality had better accuse himself. A strong will creates its own destiny.' Ludendorff says there is no such thing as fatality, as destiny. There is but the will of the strong man."

The character of Ludendorff is pronounced by the French observer to be "hard, cruel, pitiless," in accordance with the dominant ideal of Prussians in high command. Ludendorff, we are assured, was the most ferocious instigator of continued submarine warfare. He insists upon constant aerial bombardment of open and unfortified towns. "By killing the women and children," he is quoted as saying, "we destroy the future mothers and that is the future forces of their land, that is the future forces upon which the enemy depends." Ludendorff, moreover, is a hypocrite, a land affected being; he is not above telling the newspapers that the lives of German soldiers are more precious than a mere swamp or a blackened ruin the enemy wants to preserve. He is notoriously the most sanguinary feeder of cannon with "fodder," never hesitating to pile high the plains of the Somme with heaps of German dead. Ludendorff attaches great importance to what he calls "moral," and no press agent had ever more skill. He keeps in touch with the journalist night and day, for it is a mistake to deem him the "simple soldier" at his age only in the theatre of war. He holds his regular receptions for the benefit of his friends, the reporters. He inspires a school of military criticism with its experts to prove that Germany is invincible. He is a master of the propaganda that works with fiction. He invented the system of heralding every German offensive far in advance, arguing that the effect upon enemy "moral" is tremendous.

Ludendorff is a commander who seeks less a strategic surprise than a tactical one. An organiser of experience and ability, he excels in preparation. His plans are not only large but definite. He concentrates. He affects a complete candour with the enemy, advertising an offensive that remains in detail a secret, announced with menaces and shrouded in devices that bewilder, distract, and terrify the inexperienced.

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NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,800 SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.	
	KITANO MARU 12,580 SAT. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 FRI. 29th Nov. 1st Dec.	
	BOMBAY MARU 8,900 SUN. 1st Dec.	
LIVERPOOL VIA SPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN	KAGA MARU 12,300 WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,700 WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 FRI. 29th Nov.	
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 15,310 SAT. 7th Dec.	
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YEBOSHI MARU 8,800 TUES. 10th Dec.	

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§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

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KORRA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" Saturday 30th Nov. at 1 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOHU MARU" Thursday 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 1st December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1842.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	To	Date
Straits	China	1st Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Straits and Bangkok	Daily Mail	Wednesday, 27th, 7.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Daily Mail	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Daily Mail	Wednesday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Daily Mail	Wednesday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Daily Mail	Wednesday, 27th, 6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 28th	
London	3/3
Bank Bill, on demand	3/2 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	3/2 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight	3/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	3/2 1/2
Documentary Bill, at 4 months sight	3/2 1/2
Paris	49 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	49 1/2
New York	77 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	77 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	77 1/2
Bombay	21 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	21 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	21 1/2
Canton	21 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	21 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	21 1/2
Shanghai	21 1/2
Bank Bill, at sight	21 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	21 1/2
Yokohama	145
On demand	145
Manila	155
On demand	155
Singapore	155
On demand	155
Batavia	155
On demand	155
Amoy	155
On demand	155
Swatow	155
On demand	155
Sourabaya	155
On demand	155
Gold Loan, 100 fine, per ton	\$4,400
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"CYCLOPS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th December, or they will not be recognised.

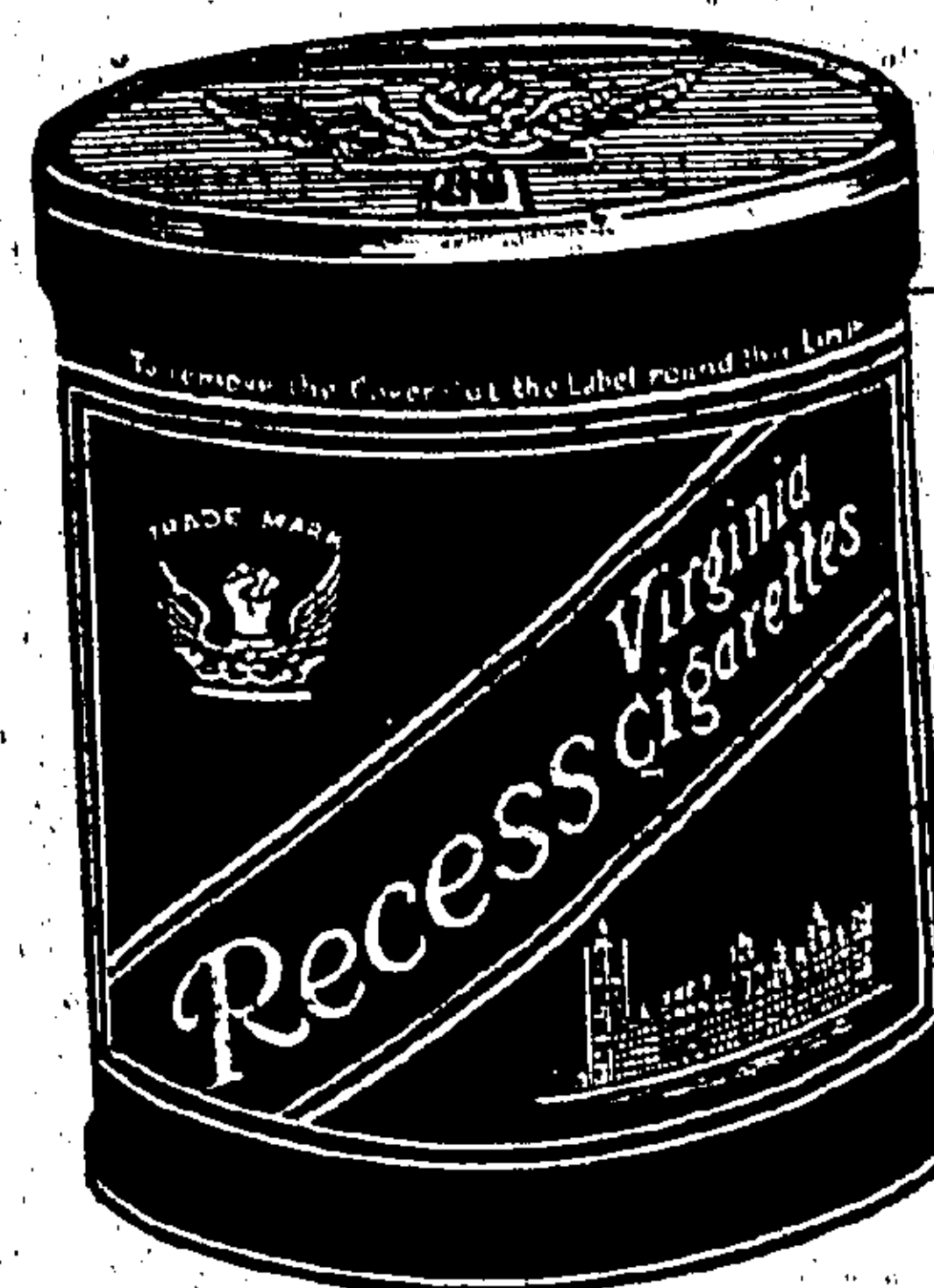
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1918.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Sal Hepatica

Effervescent Saline Combination

A Safe Hepatic Stimulant and True Laxative.

ITS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively!

To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescent saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon. Dec. 4th.

S.S. COLOMBIA ... Jan. 29th, 1919.

S.S. "EQUADOR"
These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo Kurei Kaisha and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—"The Stunts" at the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hogg.

Friday, 29th Nov.—

Weather day.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 for Bladder, Catarrh, etc. No. 2 for the Kidney and Skin Diseases. No. 3 for the Stomach and Bowels.

See the Leading Chemists, Pharmacies, etc., in the Straits, for the latest information.

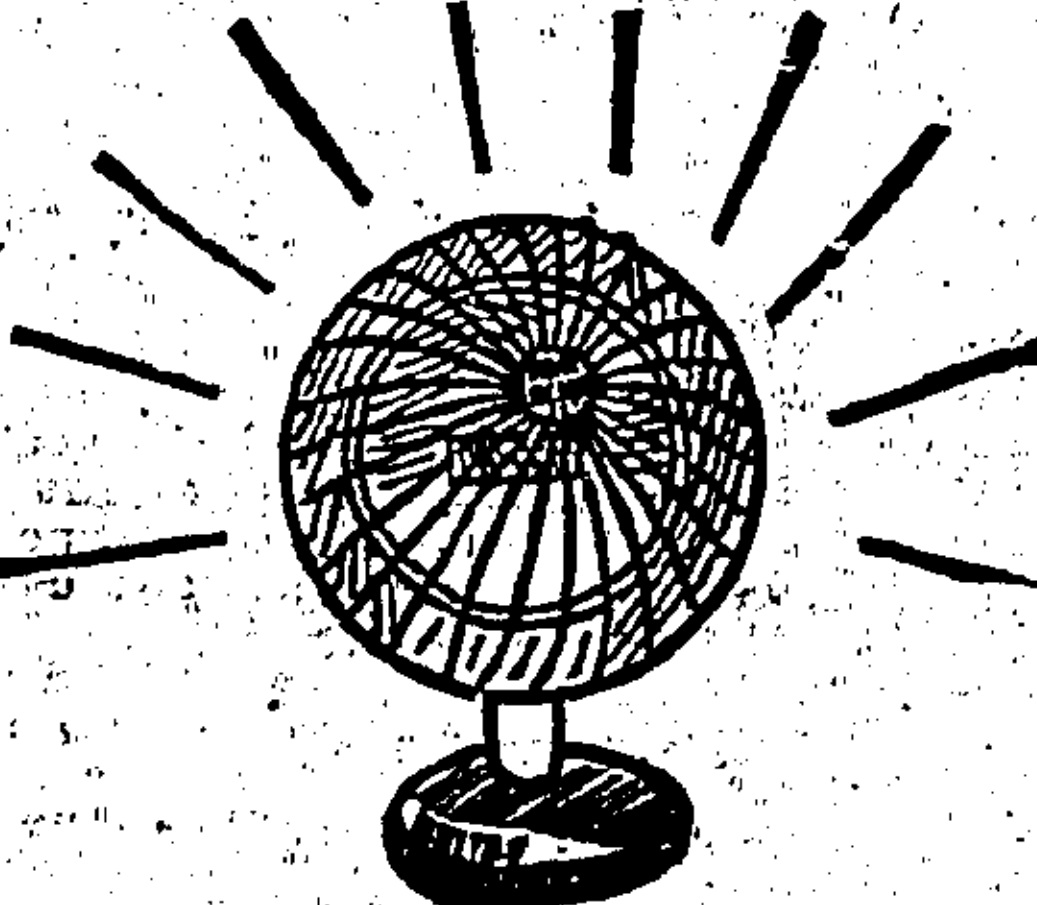
THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1918.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre
ceiling light
replaces four
or five ordinary
bulbs and gives
a more diffused
light with the
"Brascollite"



The cool ses-
son will soon
be on us, so
book your order
in time for
an economical
and cheerful
"Majestic"

Fitting.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000

Reserves ... Frs. 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Manila	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Tourane
Hanoi	Pion-Pon	Vladivostok
	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 45,000,000

Paid Up ... Frs. 25,000,000

1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yunnan.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, Queen's Building, 4, Chater Road.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1918.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BANK)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen. 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen. 2,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen. 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung.

Pinan, Shichiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyon, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 3, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, August 20th 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 3, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, August 20th 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1917.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10a, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1918.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/—\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$34,500,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Hon. Mr. D. Langdale

Hon. Mr. S. H. Edgell, F. V. D. Parr, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

APITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 months, 4 per cent. " "

" 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,125,000

Paid-up ... £685,500

Reserve Fund ... £600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Siam, Tientsin, Yunnan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 20th, 1918.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10a, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1918.